THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Vol. VI—No. 284. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 6, 1827. Terms, $2 in advance.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street, North side—where SUBSCRIPTIONS are received, and also at No. 115 Chesnut street, opposite the Post-Office.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LIFE.

What is life?—to view 'twould seem
Just like a bubble on a stream,
While sporting on its surface Air,
Is broken by a breath of air.

'Tis like a drop of morning dew,
Some leaf expanding holds in view,
When from a gentle touch 'tis found,
A scattered tear upon the ground.

'Tis like the beam of yonder sun,
With hath his daily circuit run,
He sheds his new restoring light
And bids adieu to welcome night.

Such is life—tho' frail we deem
It, as a bubble on the stream,
As a drop of pearly dew,
A transient while exposed to view.

Yet not like these we pass away,
Nor leave a vestige still remain,
But like the sun that gilds the day,
We disappear to rise again. ELLEN.

SONG.

1.

When the evening dew on the flow'ret lies,
And stars shine forth in the vaulted skies,
When the night breeze murmurs thro' the grove
Like distant lutes, breathing notes of love;
I'll come to thee, love, at that silent hour,
And tarry for thee in thy summer bower
And there will I sing to thee love's light lay,
And woo thee, my dear one, to haste away,
With me away.

2.

Oh! thou will not fear with me to brave,
The sighing wind, or the swelling wave,
To hasten with me to a happy isle
Where love's bright flowers forever smile.
Merrily there o'er life's sea we'll glide
The happy youth, and his well lov'd bride;
No sorrow there, on our lots intrude,
Or visit thee dearest, with storms too rude,
For thee too rude.

3.

Oh! Love delights in nights like these,
So balmy and light is the summer breeze;
So brightly sails thro' yon vale on high,
The dazzling queen of the spangled sky;
Yes, Yes, thou will come at the moonlight hour,
And meet thy love in that fairy bower
And there thou will greet him with kiss and smile,
And with him sail to his native isle,
His native isle.

SELIM.

THOUGHTS ON THE RISING MOON.

How bright in yon cerulean Heaven,
Appears the silver lamp of night,
Just rising from the clouds of even,
It breaks upon my rapture'd sight.
But brighter, lov'lier is the maid,
In virtue's spotless garb array'd.

Sweet is the bosom of yon vale,
Enrich'd by many a shady grove,
Soft floats sweet music on the gale,
And soft the voice of new-born Love;
But softer, sweeter, is the tears
Which rob affliction of her fears.

Richer than the rainbow's hue,
That bends across the blue arch'd heav'n,
Purer than the falling dew,
That veils the beauteous morn o' Even,
Is that sweet tear from beauty's eye,
Which falls for sensibility

ERNESTINE.

THE FAIR GONDOLIER.

'Twas evening, in a shady grove,
Where first I heard the harp of love,
The sun behind the hills had roll'd
Thro' one wide flood of flaming gold.
And o'er the mountain monarch's throne,
The moon in silver shadows shone,
And on she tripp'd thro' heaven's hall,
Like bridal beauty at a ball,
Her glances danc'd upon the deep,
Like smiles upon an infant's sleep,
And play'd upon the flowery peak,
Like blushes o'er a lady's cheek,
And o'er the silver surface fair
Shone the bright shooting of a star.
A lovely lady thro' the brake
Came beside the lucid lake,
She stood and gaz'd upon her shade
Beneath the dark blue deep displayed,
And off she stretch'd her ivory arm,
To grasp the tall ideal form.
Upon her cheek the rich red gush
Had from her heart convey'd a blush.
A lady light dwelt on her face,
Warm from the pencil pure of grace.
Her clust'ring curls in ringlets roll'd
On her white breast like grapes of gold.
Her starr'd eyes with softness shone
Like stars that stud the heav'nly throne.
Where'er her silver sandals trod
Red roses sprang and graced the sod.
Where'er she turned her eyes around,
Rich ripening peaches press'd the ground,
And bending branches at command,
Or clust'ring plums would kiss her hand.
She launch'd her bark—with long light oar
She paddled from the flow'ry shore,
And as her bark bent to the wind,
It left no track or trace behind.
Ah thus, she cried, in an finds a grave
Nor leaves one trace of life's dark wave.
Soon far receded from the land,
She paus'd and waved her little hand,
And struck the harp—the ling'ring joy
Bore round the rocks and died away
And echo in her fairy cell
Stirr'd each note on her silver shell,
And mock'd the sweetly warbling wire,
Like echo that sweeps the Zephian lyre.
O Love, I said, how sweet to be
The partner of such mimic sky,
I gaz'd—and was still and fixed,
Entranced in Love's bright chains,
Save distant sounds that o'er and o'er
Came mingled with the ocean's roar.
Far, far the little bark now bore
The lovely lady from the shore.
Just on the verge of space her sail
I saw still fluttering in the gale.
How like I cried the homeless sea,
The great lake of eternity,
When soul's embark for evermore,
And gaze on life's receding shore.
That hour is still to memory dear,
When from the shore
In the ocean's roar,
She paddled a beauteous Gondolier.

MILFORD BARD.

THE MORALIST.

THE APPROACH OF DEATH!

"Thrice welcome, thou kind messenger of my liberty and happiness! a thousand times more welcome than a jubilee to the wretched slave, than pardon to a condemned malefactor. I am going from darkness and confinement to immense light and perfect liberty—from these tempestuous regions to the soft and peaceful climes above—from pain and grief to everlasting ease and tranquillity. For the toils of virtue, I shall immediately receive its vast rewards; for the reproach of fools, the honor and applause of angels. In a few minutes I shall be brighter than yonder stars, and brighter far than they, I shall range the boundless æther, and breathe the balmy airs of Paradise. I shall presently behold my glorious Maker, and sing hallelujahs to my exalted Saviour.

"And now come, ye bright guardians of the just, conduct me through the unknown and trackless æther, for you pass and repass the celestial road continually; you have commission not to leave me till I arrive at Mount Sion, the heavenly Jerusalem, the city of the LIVING GOD—till I come to the innumerable company of angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect.

"Hold out, faith and patience; it is but a little while, and your work will be at an end—but a few moments, and these sighs and groans shall be converted into everlasting hallelujahs—but a few weary steps, and the journey of life will be finished. One effort more, and I shall have gained the *top* of the everlasting hills, and from yonder bright summit shall presently look back on the dangers I have escaped in my travels through the wilderness.

"Roll faster on, ye lingering minutes—the nearer my joys, the more impatient I am to seize them—after these painful agonies, how greedily shall I drink in immortal ease and pleasure. Break away, ye thick clouds; begone, ye envious shades, and let me behold the glories ye conceal—let me see the promised land, and survey the happy regions I am immediately to possess. How long will ye interpose between me and my bright sun? between me and the unclouded face of God? Look up, my soul, see how sweetly those reviving beams break forth! how they dispel the gloom, and gild the shades of death!"

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE GHOST.

A VILLAGE STORY.

They gather round, and wonder at the tale,
Of horrid apparition tall, and ghastly,
That walks at dead of night.—*Shair.*

On a cold evening in December, Mrs. Tattleton visited Dame McFarlan, whose residence was located at the northern extremity of Flowerdale valley, and where had already assembled, the widow Wise, and Miss, or as she was generally termed, aunt Kitty Calendar, a lady on whose head forty winters had evaporated their furies. The meeting had been contrived a few days previous, and the guests had received their invitation from the hospitable dame after church on the preceding Sabbath. But before we introduce our readers to the conversation and incidents which transpired on that memorable evening, it were as well to touch slightly upon the characters of the personages concerned there.

Briefly then, Dame McFarlan was a married lady, whose husband was unfortunately disabled from earning that subsistence which it is undoubtedly the part of a good husband to do. This, however, could not be attributed to any indolent disposition on his part, for the truth was, that in celebrating the jubilee of independence, the good Patrick McFarlan, in putting the match to the only piece of ordinance in the valley, was lightened of an arm by the cannon's bursting, consequently disabled from performing the necessary functions of his business, which was "mending of souls," or in other words, cobbling. After this accident happened to her rib, the dame experienced the kind commiseration of all the valley, and was enabled in a short time to open a petty grocery. Thus Dame McFarlan soon became a person of some little consequence in the village; that is, she was a store-keeper, and had it in her power to oblige her neighbours occasionally with a little cider, not always on the best security. Her store throve well, business increased with time as she did in flesh and consequence. She was a good natured old woman, rather too credulous at times, and particularly obstinate in her credulity, and since her husband had met with the disaster, she exercised rather a tyrannical sway over the poor man, who, in addition to his other infirmities, was wonderfully perplexed with the rheumatism. But to speak the truth of Mrs. McFarlan, she was quite as kind as good wives are to disabled husbands, except when her brain became a little *dizzened* with a *drop of the creature*, to use her own expression, for the dame was a mortal, and of course not entirely faultless. Her origin was Scottish, had dwelt in the "land o' cakes" in her youth, and perchance imbibed a spicing of superstition from that thistle-emblemed country, for she never experienced more satisfaction than when listening to some of those absurd stories of witches, hobgoblins, and the like, so current among a portion of the inhabitants of Scotland.

Mrs. Tattleton was the most famous story-teller in the valley, although the circumstance she related that evening was not the fairest specimen of her art. She had acquired no little notoriety for that as well as another oral science she frequently practised, which was that of south-saying, or fortune-telling. Report said, she had been the wife of five husbands successively, all of whom had died the second year after marriage, at the same hour, and on the same month, precisely. Many other strange whisperings relating to the name of Mrs. Tattleton, much, if they ever came to her ears, she totally disregarded, for as matter however proper, was sheer nonsense

either to acknowledge or deny; by that means exciting a curiosity respecting her character, which seemed rather to please than offend her. She was a tall, gloomy looking woman, and sometimes the expression of her countenance partook more of fierceness than melancholy: yet there evidently were traces of deep sorrow stamped upon her brow, which in her sad and thoughtful moments excited the sympathy of every beholder. Her hair was long and curling, of the deepest black, eyes of the same colour, fixed deeply in the head, with features of uncommon strength, yet at times discovering an expression of truly feminine softness. Mrs. Tattleton was therefore a remarkable woman in Flowerdale, and was looked upon rather with fear than admiration. The circumstance of her appearance would cause a moment's attraction of the villagers attention, as she immediately reminded them of her sudden entrance to the valley, which was on one of the coldest and stormiest nights in December. Mrs. Tattleton had formed a greater intimacy with Dame McFarland than any other of the inhabitants, to whom she frequently averred her entire belief in spectres, apparitions, &c. and to whom she often repeated stories, which she assured her tended to confirm her belief.

Aunt Kitty Calendar, as we before hinted, was a maiden lady of forty, the only daughter of a wealthy old farmer. She was quite a fantastic personage, exceedingly vain, excessively homely, and yet she pinned herself amazingly upon the little knowledge she possessed. According to her account, she had rejected a host of suitors for her hand for various reasons, and had of late declared her determination to live and die a virgin. We shall not attempt to describe the personal perfections of Aunt Kitty, or the circumstances attached to her early days, but will see her upon the present occasion as is necessary for our purposes, without outstepping the bounds of truth.

The widow Wise, whom we had nearly forgotten, was a most wonderful woman, in her own estimation, and would have it believed that she possessed the wisdom of Solomon, joined with that of every other wise man that has succeeded him. She was a short, plump looking mortal, with little scintillating eyes, red hair, and no eye-brows. These latter imperfections were in part obviated, however, by caps, false curls, and the use of a crayon. When attired in her best garments, Madam Wise seemed bespotted with all the variety of the Peacock, save that there was no more uniformity in the colors of her dress than in a patch work with no two pieces matched—ribands, laces, and gewgaws of almost every description floated around her, and gave a more eccentric appearance to the dress, when contrasted with the ill made, awkward gaited wearer. Madame Wise, according to her own genealogy, was descended of an ancient, honorable, and in sooth, titled family of Erin, and whenever the subject of birth or lineage was started with her, woe-betide the patience of her hearers. Such were the four females, whom our readers will please imagine they beheld seated around the fireside of Dame McFarlan after twilight.

The night was exceeding cold, the moon at intervals, was totally obscured by the large black clouds coasting in the upper air, or bursting forth from her cloudy mantle with all that rich and queenlike majesty which betokens her most ripened splendour—one or two stars were peeping upon the earth, but they lay far asunder and sparkled only for a transient period. The winds, ever and anon, rushed powerfully round the plumous, and a whirlpool of dust.

After a few preliminary observations on the solemn grandeur of the night, interspersed with looks of impatience for the promised story, Mrs. Tattleton commenced as follows:

"It was nearly two years after my first husband, Elwyn Norman, and myself were married, that as we sat together after twilight, upon much such another evening as this, save that the winds raged more violently, conversing cheerfully and affectionately upon the ordinary topics of a married life, that suddenly a figure entered the room with haughty strides, wrapped in a large cloak, which completely hid its features from our eyes.

"Neither of us spoke—an unnatural chill ran shivering through my veins, and my tongue seemed palsied by an unknown power. Chained, as it were in every limb to the chair whereon I sat, I waited in an agony of fear and suspense the issue of the visit. My husband seemed more overcome than myself, for his frame trembled convulsively, whilst the blood shrunk from his countenance, leaving it the hue of death! Half an hour elapsed in that state of doubt and horror, when I cast my eyes upon the figure, and beheld the face uncovered, apparently that of a lifeless corse; the eyes were partly closed, and on them hung long dark beautiful lashes; the forehead was wreathed with elegant curls, shining as silk, yet the face exhibited all the pallid stillness of death.—Whilst I was gazing on what appeared to have been so much beauty, the form unclosing its eyes, lent them with an expression of inexpressible revenge on my husband's blanched countenance, at the same time the lips unfolding, a sepulchral voice exclaimed, "Cursed! cursed! thrice cursed is the destroyer of innocence and virtue!" then the form immediately departed by the door at which it had entered."

"Nonsense, folly," exclaimed Madam Wise, "I must lose my senses ere I believe such trash." "I never placed any faith in such hobgoblin stories," calmly observed Miss Calender, "a mind must be extremely weak that will give credence to such superstitious chimeras of the imagination."

"Go on, go on, what comes next," whispered dame McFarlan, drawing her chair closer to the fire, and looking steadfastly on its blaze.

"I care little, indeed," responded Mrs. Tattleton, the expression of her face wildly sarcastic, "whether those ladies believe me or not; what occurred may be related; if they choose to listen they can do so, if not they can do otherwise, I assure them I will be equally pleased."

"We may as well hear the end of it," cried the sceptical ladies, and Mrs. Tattleton continued—"After the phantom which had thus intruded itself upon us disappeared, my husband partly recovered, and falling upon his knees, made the following confession. He said, "that three years prior to that circumstance he had paid his addresses to a young and lovely female, and had so far won her affections that they were engaged to be married. The day for the wedding had been fixed, and the preparations were fast completing. In the interim, the young lady had confidentially placed her honour in his hands. He betrayed her, and then deserted her. Since that period he acknowledged he had thought but little of the crime he had committed; and this night," continued he, "the spirit of her whom I ruined has appeared from the grave to charge me in terms of justice for my crime. The celestial phantom you beheld was the whole of my villainy; she has risen for retribution, and I will soon confront her at the bar of heaven. His voice here faltered, and he fell back a lifeless burthen on the floor; at that moment the hollow voice resembled with "Cursed, cursed, thrice cursed! is the destroyer of innocence and virtue." Thus ended the life of my first husband, and thus I received my first ideas of the appearance of beings which pertain not to this world. Many evidences have I since had; let those who ridicule such things beware!" The lips of the soothsayer were still, and melancholy evidently took possession of her thoughts. Just then a crash from above elicited a shriek from all present but Mary; it was the falling of a limb on the roof, which had been torn by the wind from the oak overhanging the cottage. A silence of some length ensued, which was interrupted by dame McFarlan observing, they often heard loud noises in their garret at night. "The cats, the cats," exclaimed Madam Wise." "Nothing else possible," continued aunt Kitty. "Ghosts, I again assert, are alone the images of weak minds, or guilty consciences; I fear not the living, therefore, the dead for me have no terror."

"Would you be willing, either of you," asked Mrs. Tattleton, "to walk, at twelve o'clock at night, through a grave yard; to set on a grave with a candle in one hand and a ghost story in the other, reading?" "What should I fear? nothing but my own shadow, I assure you," answered aunt Kitty. "I should not be the least dismayed," exclaimed madam Wise, "I wish there was a church yard near, and I'd show you with what contempt I'd treat such fancies!" "Perhaps you may have an opportunity of testing your courage without the grave yard, ere long,' observed Mrs. Tattleton. "I wish so with all my heart," answered they both, and prepared for their journey home.

The distance between Miss Kitty Calender's and the Widow's was short, and as their houses were a considerable way from the Dames, they concluded to go together. Mrs. Tattleton was prevailed upon to remain all night at the landlady's; consequently, the two colleagues departed together. The road which they had to travel was principally through woods, which at times, whilst the moon was hidden, became totally dark, so much so indeed, that they must remain either stationary or wander with the trees as guides to their footsteps. They had not proceeded as before Mrs. Wise, whose fears, notwithstanding her apparent hardihood, were excited to a tolerable pitch, exclaimed "Kitty, Kitty, what moves yonder through the trees?" "Nothing that I can perceive," answered Kitty, without once looking in that direction, and moving with a much quicker pace along the path-way. Madam Wise looked again, but, fortunately for her, the animal which had started her fears had disappeared from the spot, and thus gave her troubles immediate riddance. Just after this, the moonlight was obscured by a cloud, yet the two females moved quickly on, undaunted by the gloom, until Miss Kitty received a violent blow across her temples, which prostrated her with the earth, causing a momentary suspension of life. Madam Wise, whose arm was locked in that of her companion, hearing the sound of the blow she received, and believing she was killed by the hand of some robber, exclaimed, "Murder," with all her might, expecting every moment to receive her death wound from the same source. She was very agreeably disappointed, however, as the moon burst out, and her companion arose from her prostrate condition, bidding her not be alarmed, as she had only ran against a limb that projected over their path. "Thank heaven, that is all, dear Kitty," exclaimed the stout hearted widow. "You now perceive the advantages of being small: had I reached that limb in height I should have received as violent a blow as yourself; but let us proceed quickly, we are nearly to the end of these woods, and as soon as they are behind us, we will fear nothing." "Afraid," responded Kitty. "I hope, Madam Wise, you are not charging me with fear, for I am as fearless now of ghosts or spirits as I would be in my own house."

"Heaven preserve us!" exclaimed the other, as they came from the woods, and her whole frame trembled almost to fainting with fear. "Look! oh, look! Miss Calender, at the awful figure approaching us!" and her teeth chattered as if a sudden ill of the ague had come upon her. Miss Calender cast her eyes up, and the cold damp dew of fear oozed from her brow, as she observed the figure of a gigantic monster approaching them, dressed in white, with arms extended. This was no phantom of the brain—she passed her hand across her eyes, but in vain—there the figure stood, awfully majestic in death's speckless mantle of white! If they stood still, the figure was also stationary, glaring horribly upon them with death's pallid countenance! "Alas! alas!" an infernal monitor whispered in the bosom of the sceptical maiden, "I have always scoffed at the idea of ghosts, and ridiculed those whose belief was in opposition to my own; this night my belief is changed! You awful image of unearthliness, you potent messenger of the grave, strikes conviction to my heart. Perhaps he comes on a mission to deprive me of the remnants of an ill spent life. Oh! he approaches—God preserve us!" and she fell upon her knees, in vehement prayer to the Powers above for forgiveness of her sins. Mrs. Wise, poor soul, after having repeated all the charms which had been extant for half a century, ventured once more to look towards the object of her terror, hoping that the prayers she had repeated had proved of some avail in allaying the spirit. Slowly she raised her head from the earth, on which her corpulent form had fallen, and placing her hand before her eyes, essayed a second glance towards the phantom. At the instant her eyes opened on its awful form, it made a sudden spring towards the frightened lady, who as suddenly uttered a loud shriek and relapsed into successive fits of screaming and fainting. The two females continued in this situation for at least an hour, when the father of Miss Calender, who had been alarmed at her long detention from home, accompanied by several of the younger villagers, acquaintances, came in search of her, and were not a little surprised to discover them in the predicament we have attempted to describe. On being questioned respecting the cause of their disagreeable plight, they pointed to the figure, which still remained moving in the distance, as the solution of the mystery.

This cause of fear was received by loud and reiterated bursts of laughter from all present, who soon recruited the spirits and evaporated the fears of the affrighted, by informing them, the Ghost was only a figure in white-wash, on a barn door, which the wind was blowing to and fro on its hinges.

This explanation caused blushes of shame to mantle the cheeks of the heroines, who ever after hung their heads, when ghosts became the theme of conversation. The story was repeated next day throughout the valley, and for a long time was the subject of laughter, as the courageous Miss Calender and Madam Wise were the butts of wit among the inhabitants of Flowerdale. FREDERICK.

A View of Fair Mount Water Works,

IN THE VICINITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The January number of the Casket, besides the excellent Likeness of JOHN ADAMS, Esq. late President of the United States, by LANDREAU, and four interesting Cuts illustrative of the science of Botany, is also enriched with a view of the Philadelphia Water Works, on the Schuylkill, which, as a compliment to our patrons, at this time, we have introduced into the columns of the "Post." Among the many subjects of felicitation which our citizens possess in an eminent degree, none should be more highly esteemed than the Water Works, by which "health, safety and convenience," are most essentially promoted. Those who have resided in other cities in the Union, and especially at the eastward, in New York and Boston, can appreciate the blessings which we enjoy, of an abundance of fresh wholesome water, for every purpose of cleanliness or cooking—we have not lately been without it indeed—but the present mode by which it is obtained, is so economical, simple and effective, giving a profusion, without wasting the means, or adding to the expense, that its adoption is to be regarded as a new epoch in our City's history; nor are the advantages confined to the convenience of water for the City and Liberties, it is a fact that the beautiful scenery of the Schuylkill, has been much enriched by the establishment of the works in their present form—few places, we believe, in the vicinity of any city in the Union can vie with Fair Mount by moon light, in the richness of the neighbouring cultivated lands, the adjacent hills dotted with variously disposed habitations, the city in the rear, with its low hum of busy business, and the beautiful stream below, the gush of the waterfalls, and the ripples tinged with the silvery beams of the moon, give Fair Mount a high claim to the attention of those who can appreciate such scenery, and find pleasure in the tranquil softness of an evening hour.

A full account of this great work is given in a report made by the Watering Committee to the Councils, on the 9th of January, 1823, from which the following extracts are made:—

"On the 19th of April, 1819, the work was commenced by Ariel Cooley, with whom a contract had been made for the erection of a dam, the locks and canal, the head arches to the race and the excavation of the race from a solid rock, for the sum of 150,000 dollars. This work is a monument to his memory; and he had nearly completed it, when he was taken off by a disease supposed to have been contracted by his exposure to the sun and night air, at the closing part of his work. His talents, his integrity, and his general worth, will long be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Philadelphia.

"It will be proper, in this stage of the report, to state the nature of the work that was to be accomplished, and to expose certain of its difficulties. The river is about nine hundred feet in width; one-fourth of which, at the bottom, on the eastern side, is supposed to be rock, covered with about eleven feet of mud; the remainder is of rock. The greatest depth is thirty feet at high water; and it gradually shoals to the western shore, where the rock is left bare at low tide. The river, whose average rise and fall is six feet, is subject to sudden and violent freshets.

"Mr. Cooley determined, where rock was to be found, to sink cribs, formed of logs, about fifty feet up and down stream, by seventeen or eighteen feet wide, which were sunk and filled with stone, and securely fastened to each other above low water, having the up-stream side planked from the bottom to the top, and the space immediately above filled to some extent with earth, small stones, and other matter, to prevent leakage. In that part where mud was found, the dam is made of quarry spalls and earth, and raised about fifteen feet higher than the other part of the dam, which is an over-fall of water; the base of this mount is at least one hundred and fifty feet, and its width on the top twelve feet; and the whole of the top, and of the up-stream side from the water edge, is paved to the depth of three feet with building stone, to prevent washing by water, and injury from ice. Between the mount dam and the over-fall, there is sunk, on the rock, in twenty-eight feet water, a stone pier, twenty-eight feet by twenty-three feet, which supports the end of the mound, and protects it from injury by ice or water. The contraction of the river by the mound dam, suggested to Mr. Cooley the idea of forming a dam in a diagonal line running up-stream, and when nearly over to run the rest of the distance at a right angle toward the shore, so as to join the head pier of the guard-lock on the western side, by which means a large over-fall was created, and the rise above the dam, in cases of a freshet, considerably abated. The whole length of the over-fall is 1202 feet; the mound dam, 270 feet; the head arches, which will presently be mentioned, 104 feet—making the whole extent of the dam, including the western pier, about 1600 feet, and backing the water up the river about six miles. The water power thus created, is calculated to be equal to raise into the reservoir, by eight wheels and pumps, upwards of ten millions of gallons; the lowest estimate of the quantity of water afforded by the river in the dry season, is four hundred and forty millions of gallons per twenty-four hours, and as it is calculated, allowing for leakage, waste, &c. that forty gallons upon the wheel will raise one into the reservoir, the quantity raised would be eleven millions of gallons per day.

"On the west side of the river there are erected a head pier and guard-locks, whence there is a canal extending 360 feet to two chamber-locks, of six feet lift each, by which the boats ascend or descend; and below these locks there is a canal into the river, 420 feet long. The locks are built of dressed stone; the upper canal is walled on the east side, and on the west it is rock; the lower canal is formed of the stiff mud of the river, and covered with stone. The whole of the outer front of the locks and canal is protected by a wall on the upper part, and on the lower with stone thrown on the bank to prevent washing.

"On the east side of the river, the whole of the bank was a solid rock, which it was necessary to excavate to the width of 140 feet, to form a race, and a site for the mill-houses, running parallel with the river. The length of the mill-race is 419 feet; the greatest depth of the excavation, sixty feet, and the least six-teen feet; the gunpowder used, alone cost the contractor upwards of 12,000 dollars. At the upper part of this excavation are erected the head arches, three in number, which extend from the east end of the mound dam to the rock of the bank, thus forming a continuation of the dam.

"On the west of the excavation are erected the mill-houses, forming the west side of the race, which is supported on the other side by the rock rising above it seventy or eighty feet perpendicularly. The south end or wall of the race is also of solid rock, and the mill-houses are founded on rock, so that nothing can be contrived more secure in all respects.

"The race is about 90 feet in width, and is furnished with water through the head arches, which allow a passage of water of 63 feet in breadth, and 6 feet in depth, to which the race is excavated below the over-fall of the dam, and of course room is allowed for a continual passage of 408 square feet of water. These arches are on the north of the race, and the mill-buildings being on the west, the water passes from the race to the wheels, which discharge the water into the river below the dam. The gate of the centre arch is upon the principle of a lock-gate, and admits the passage of boats, &c. into the race; at the south end of the mill-buildings there is a waste-gate, eight feet wide, by which (the upper gates being shut) the water can be drawn off to the bottom of the race.

"The mill-buildings are of stone, 238 feet long, and 56 feet wide. The lower section is divided into twelve apartments, four of which are intended for eight double forcing pumps. The other apartments are for the forebays leading to the water wheels. The pump and forebay chambers are arched with brick, and are perfectly secure from the inclemency of the winter. Those now in use are kept warm by means of two large iron stoves, heated to great advantage and economy with Schuylkill and Lehigh coal. A gallery will be erected, extending the whole length of the building, from which all the wheels may be seen at one view. The centre part of the buildings is 100 feet by 25 feet, with circular doors to the pump-chambers, and a range of circular windows over the archways of the wheel-rooms. On a line with the cornice of the central part is the base course of two pavilions, with Doric porticoes, which terminate the west front. One of these is used for the office of the Committee, and the other is the residence of an old and faithful servant of the corporation, who has the general care of the property at Fair Mount. On the east front, immediately over the pumps and forebay rooms, is a terrace, 253 feet long, and twenty-six feet wide, paved with brick, and railed, forming a handsome walk along the race, and leading by steps at the end to the top of the head arches, mound dam, and pier."

It was not the intention of the Committee to erect more than three wheels and pumps for the present, which were completed in December, 1822. The first wheel is fifteen feet in diameter and fifteen feet long, working under one foot head and seven feet fall; this wheel raises 1¼ million of gallons of water to the reservoir, in twenty-four hours, with a stroke of the pump of 4½ feet, a diameter of 16 inches, and the wheel making 11½ revolutions in a minute. The second wheel is of the same length as the first, and 16 feet diameter; it works under one foot head and 7½ feet fall, making 13 revolutions in a minute, with a 4½ feet stroke of the pump, and raising 1½ millions of gallons in twenty-four hours. The third wheel is of the same size as the second, and works under the same head and fall, making 13 revolutions in a minute, with a 5 feet stroke of the pump, and raising 1½ million of gallons in twenty-four hours. The whole quantity thus raised is upwards of 4 millions of gallons in twenty-four hours. The wheels are formed of wood, the shafts of iron, weighing about five tons each.

"The pumps are the work of those ingenious engineers, Messrs. Rush and Muhlenberg. They are placed horizontally, according to a design of Mr. F. Graff, and are worked by a crank on the water-wheel, attached to a pitman connected with the piston at the end of the sliders. They are fed under a natural head of water, from the forebays of the water-wheel, and are calculated for a six feet stroke: but hitherto it has been found more profitable to work with not more than five feet. They are double forcing pumps, and are connected, each of them, to an iron main of sixteen inches diameter, which is carried along the bottom of the race, to the rock at the foot of Fair Mount, and thence up the bank into the new reservoir. At the end of the pipe there is a stop-cock, which is closed when needful for any purpose. The shortest of these mains is 281 feet long: the other two are somewhat longer. The reservoir next the bank is 129 by 316 feet, is 12 feet deep, and contains 3 millions of gallons. It is connected at the bottom with the old reservoir, by two pipes of 20 inches diameter, with stop-cocks. The

ves their contains 4 millions of gallons. The water being raised into the reservoirs 102 feet above low tide, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city, is thence conveyed to the city."

In a subsequent Report made to the Councils on the 8th of January, 1824, the Committee state some gratifying facts as to the quantity of water which experience has shown the wheels capable of raising:

"The experience of another year has furnished results that will probably be interesting to councils; and the Committee therefore trespass a little in detailing the beneficial effects produced by the new Water Works at Fair Mount, which have exceeded the warmest anticipations of their most sanguine friends. The calculations formed were of the most cautious kind, for there was little experience to guide in the construction of water works calculated to raise water, and hence it was stated that forty gallons upon the wheel would be required to raise one to the reservoir; but experience has shown that thirty are more than ample, thus at once increasing the calculation of the water power of the river one third. The quantity raised was also underrated at one million of gallons in twenty-four hours, for each wheel and pump: it may now be safely stated at 1,250,000, supposing the wheel to work during the whole time, but this is not always the case, as the tide occasionally makes it prudent to stop them, to prevent straining the works.

"An experiment was made in July last for eighteen days, during which time four fire-plugs were constantly in use during the day-time in washing the gutters, when two wheels and pumps were found adequate to supply the demand, and working only fourteen hours in twenty-four; and the consumption of water was 1,616,160 gallons in the same period of twenty-four hours. In October last, the three wheels were found sufficient to supply the city in eight hours, equal to one wheel for twenty-four hours, and supplying 1,250,000 gallons.

"In the last month, the wheels were stopped three days on account of the water being disturbed by a freshet, during which time the reservoir fell fifty-two inches: after the water had settled, the three wheels were put in operation, and, besides supplying the city with about 1,250,000 gallons, they filled the reservoir in twenty-four hours, equal in all to 3,750,000 gallons. The demand of the city for water, in very cold weather, may be stated at about 1,000,000 of gallons.

"The advantage of the large reservoirs is particularly observable during a freshet in the river, as the city can be supplied for several days with clear water from them, whilst the muddy water is running off, during which time the wheels are of course stopped."

On the 24th of October, 1822, the steam-engines were stopped, and it is believed will never again be wanted. The strength of the dam was tested in the most satisfactory manner, in February, 1822, by an ice-freshet, which rose eight feet above the over-fall, and which is supposed to be the greatest ever known in the Schuylkill.

The whole cost to the city of the works at Fair Mount is as follows:—

Cost of the water powers at the Falls	$ 150,000
Erection of the dam, locks, head-arches, race, and piers, including estimate of damages for overflowing by the dam . .	167,182
Three pumps	11,000
Mill-houses, mills, and other works connected with them .	71,250
Iron raising mains	4,480
New reservoir	8,600
	$ 432,512

The entire amount expended by the city of Philadelphia, on the successive operations for introducing the Schuylkill water, is shown by the following table:—

Cost of the first works on Centre Square, and Chesnut street near Schuylkill	$ 690,402 81
The second steam works, including the reservoir, cost .	320,669 84
The present water works cost	432,512 71
Total cost	$ 1,443,585 36

The advantage of water power over steam power for such works as these, is well shown in the Report of the watering Committee of 1823:—

"By an estimate made by Mr. Graff, and exhibited to the Councils, with the Report of the Committee on Water Power, on the 5th of February, 1818, it appeared that the cost of working one steam-engine and pump for one year was 30,858 dollars; and it has been found, that with this expenditure, not more than 1,600,000 gallons could be raised in twenty-four hours—a very inadequate supply for the population of the city, consisting of above sixty thousand souls; without a gallon being afforded to the adjoining districts containing an equal number, and for whom until the present period there was no provision except by means of wells. If, therefor, it were required, at the same rate of expense, to raise an equal quantity with that at present afforded by three wheels, the cost would be upwards of 70,000 dollars; but, estimating the cost at only double that of one engine, it will amount to 61,716 dollars. From this is to be deducted the interest on the capital expended in erecting the water power and works, which was 426,330 dollars, and was principally borrowed at an interest of five per cent, and amounts to 21,316 dollars annually, and also the expenses for wages, fuel, oil, &c. estimated at 1500 dollars annually, amounting together to 22,816 dollars, which being deducted from the sum of 61,617 dollars, leaves a clear annual saving of 38,900 dollars, equal, at an interest of five per cent, to a capital of 778,000 dollars.

"As before stated, it is not doubted that the water power is sufficient to work five wheels and pumps in addition to the three in operation, which would raise an additional quantity of more than six millions of gallons; and, estimating the saving of this quantity in the same ratio as before stated, the amount would be 103,000 dollars more, equal to a capital of upwards of two millions of dollars, and showing the whole saving or profit to be 142,000 dollars annually, a sum nearly double the amount of the city taxes, exclusive of interest on the city debt, which will soon melt away by the operation of the Sinking Fund."

In the Report of 1824, the comparative superiority of water power is again shown:—

"Two men are found sufficient to attend the works, twelve hours at a time alternately, night and day; and the calculation made last year, of four dollars per day, for wages, fuel, light, tallow, &c., is, upon experience, found to be ample. The plan of warming the house has completely answered the object proposed; and no ice has formed, in the coldest weather, on the wheels, or in the pumps.

"The whole cost of the new works, including the damages, the new reservoir, and the preparation for a third one, is 432,512 dollars, the interest on which, at the rates the money was borrowed, amounts to 24,230 dollars; a sum not much exceeding that formerly appropriated every year out of the city taxes for the support of the steam-engines, besides consuming the whole of the water-rents. The contrast is most pleasing, when it is seen that the water rents are so much disengaged, as to place in their treasury from their avails, upwards of 14,500 dollars, whilst the sums heretofore appropriated of the taxes for the steam-engines, [illegible] the interest on the debt

"But this is not the whole advantage. It was not possible with the steam-engines, that a million and a quarter of gallons could be raised; now, three times that quantity can be had, without any increase of expense; but if the same quantity were required to be raised by additional steam-engines, the annual expense would be at least 75,000 dollars; or in other words, the expense, (exclusive of the first cost of the steam-engines and of the water works,) would be 200 dollars per day, to raise three millions and three quarters of gallons by steam, which is now done for four dollars per day, by water, with this further advantage, that with the expenditure of not more than 50,000 dollars for five new wheels and pumps, the quantity can be increased to ten millions of gallons in twenty-four hours, the water power being sufficient to raise more if required.

"An additional quantity of 6,750,000 gallons, raised by steam-engines, would cost 344 dollars per day, making the whole expense to raise ten millions of gallons by steam, 350 dollars per day, whilst the same quantity can be raised by water for 10 dollars per day, which includes the present expense, (before-mentioned,) of 4 dollars per day, and an allowance of six dollars for additional hands, fuel, tallow, &c.: without estimating the interest on the first cost of either species of engines and pumps."

Such are the means adopted to procure a sufficient supply of water in Philadelphia. The uses and importance of the water thus introduced, are stated in the Report of the Committee:—"The additional cleanliness of the city—the supply of the neighbouring districts, for culinary purposes, as well as for purposes of refreshment—the great advantage in cases of fire—the ornament of fountains in the public squares so wisely provided by our great founder—the benefit to manufactures, and the establishment of water power in the city for various purposes, may be named among the advantages of this new work; but above all we are to place its effects upon the health of a great and a growing community, which of itself would justify a much greater expenditure."

The water is conveyed from the reservoir through the city by means of pipes laid below the pavements. Until lately, wooden pipes were used for this purpose; but the inadequate supply of water derived through them, and the constant vexation and expense occasioned by their bursting, have caused the substitution of iron pipes, which, although considerably more expensive in the first cost, are in the result the most economical. The first appropriation for this purpose was a sum of 70,000 dollars, voted by the Councils, in December, 1818, for a main pipe of conduit, which was soon afterwards laid—viz. from the reservoir along the old canal bank to Callowhill street, of 22 inches diameter, 2661 feet; and thence to the intersection of Broad and Chesnut streets, 6909 feet. With this are connected the iron and wooden pipes for the supply of the city. A regular plan is pursuing of replacing the wooden with iron pipes; and at the present time, including the main, there are about nine miles of iron pipes laid: during the summer of the present year (1824) about four miles more will be put down. The whole extent of pipes now laid, of wood and iron, is about thirty-five miles. The cost of the iron pipes, to 1824, is as follows:—

Cost of 20 and 22 inch iron main	$ 72,947 23 cts.
Cost of iron pipes of smaller dimensions, to the 31st December, 1823 . . .	87,743 58
Estimate for 1824 . . .	42,040 32
Total	$ 202,731 13

At the outset of the undertaking, a number of pipes were imported from England as models, and another importation has since been made to supply the deficiency created by the failure of an American contractor; but at present the pipes are made in this country, as well and at as low a price as in England. Of the above sum of $202,731 13 cts, only $16,940 31 cts. have been expended on *imported* pipes.

To defray the expenses of these operations, taxes are annually laid, and a certain annual sum is paid by the occupier of each house in which the water is introduced. The annual rent paid for the use of the water in 1823, for the city alone, was $26,191 5 cts.; an excess of near 2000 dollars over the interest upon the cost of the water power works. When the water shall be introduced into the adjoining districts, which is expected to take place in a short time, the income of the corporation will be considerably augmented.

In 1823, the Schuylkill water was introduced by pipes into 3954 private dwellings, and 185 manufactories: 401 private baths were also supplied with it. The lowest sum annually paid by a private dwelling was two dollars, and the highest (by a public institution) 100 dollars.

The experience of two years has shown that the water power at Fair Mount is sufficient to raise many times as much water as the city can possibly require for its consumption, and consequently that there is a surplus power applicable to other purposes. It is not easy to determine what amount of power might be spared, but it is believed to be sufficient for a very considerable number of manufactories. For the purpose of assisting the funds of the corporation, and at the same time to give facilities to manufacturing industry, it is in contemplation to extend the race down along the Schuylkill below the bridge as far as may be necessary, and to erect mills and mill-works between the race and the river, for which there would be ample space. A considerable number of applications have already been made for the use of the water power: there is no doubt that all will be taken, and that the most beneficial consequences will result to the finances and trade of the city from the proposed plan.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

GENTLEMEN,

Thinking that many of your readers would be gratified by having presented to them at this season, a retrospective view of the state of the weather during the past year, I have prepared a statement exhibiting the depth of rain, together with the mean temperature, and the highest and lowest range of the thermometer in each month. Barometrical observations are wanting to complete the meteorology of the year; these I learn to be furnished by some person possessed of more ample means for recording them. In the meanwhile, similar statements of observations made in different situations would be useful for comparison, and as tending to subserve the interests of science and humanity.

The ignorant are too apt to despise, and the indolent to neglect, efforts for the attainment of any but an immediate reward: for instance, if trees are wanted to ornament the grounds attached to a genteel residence, those of rapid growth, and still more rapid decay, are too generally preferred to the more ornamental and nobler tree, which is slow in attaining its maturity, although the comparison may be as Jonah's gourd to the Fathers of the forest. Excuse me, sirs, if I am wandering too far from my subject, while I observe, that this spirit seems destined to give a character to the age in which we live, as one in which the usual order of nature was inverted, and communities, as well as individuals, enjoyed the luxuries of affluence in peace, and indulged their bad passions in war, at the expense of their posterity. It is the same spirit which would contemn the labours of the meteorologist, and sneeringly ask, where is their utility? Their present utility I must allow, is but the gratification of an innocent, perhaps an idle curiosity; but the future benefits which may result from the light they will shed upon medical science are incalculable: these, however, will be of slow developement—the careful observations of a long series of years must be recorded, and the advantages which accrue will be enjoyed

edge of the naval architect; yet this consideration ought not prevent our planting the acorn.

THOS. SMITH, Gardener.

Arch St. between Schuylkill 7th & 8th sts.

Dec. 4, 1823.

The following is a statement of the mean temperature and depth of rain, for each month in the year 1823, as observed at the Philadelphia Hospital, Pine street, between Schuylkill 7th and 8th streets. The thermometer was suspended in the open air, on a north aspect, at an elevation of 30 feet above the ground, and 100 feet above the river. The observations were made at 7 o'clock, A. M. 2 o'clock, P. M. and 9 o'clock, P. M. The rain gauge was elevated 10 feet above the ground, and was emptied after every fall of rain.

1823.	Mean Temperature. Sun rise.	Noon.	9 P. M.	Average of mean temperature.	Maximum. degs.	Minimum. degs.	Range of degs.	Depth of rain. Inches.	Rain gauge. Rain days.
January	30	40	33	34	50	18	32	1	11
February	30	43	37	37	54	19	35	2	8
March	46	58	48	51	68	34	34	3	14
April	48	66	54	56	75	36	39	3	15
May	58	78	65	67	86	46	40	4	12
June	65	83	72	73	93	54	39	4	11
July	72	86	78	78	93	62	31	4	11
August	70	85	76	77	92	62	30	4	10
September	62	78	68	69	86	52	34	3	10
October	52	68	58	59	78	42	36	3	11
November	43	58	46	49	68	32	36	3	11
December	36	45	38	39	52	24	28	2	8
	52	66	56	58	93	18	75	38	133

Saturday Evening Post.

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 75 for six months.

PREMIUMS.

To induce the numerous female correspondents of the Saturday Evening Post and others to furnish original essays and metrical compositions particularly calculated to enrich the columns of the Casket for 1827, the publishers have been induced to offer the following rewards, which it will be understood are to be exclusively confined to the LADIES, with the view to assist in exalting the character of Female Literature in this country.

1. The Casket for 1826, 1827 and 1828, embellished with numerous engravings, and handsomely bound in rich extra bindings, for the best Essay, in prose, of moderate length.

2. The Casket for three years commencing with the volume just finished bound in the same superb manner, for the *best* American Tale, of moderate length.

3. The Casket for three years, commencing as above, bound in a superb style, for the best Biography of American character, male or female.

4. The Casket for three years, or five years Subscription to the Saturday Evening Post, for the best metrical composition, not exceeding sixty lines.

One year's subscription to the Casket for 1827 will be awarded to each of the *second best* articles in either of the above departments.

The articles must be addressed to *Atkinson & Alexander*, Philadelphia (post paid) and handed in by the first of March next, when they will undergo the inspection of three Literary gentlemen of this city, and the awards be distributed with fairness and impartiality.

Editors throughout the Union friendly to Female Literature will please to give this notice two or three insertions.

Variety is certainly the life of a newspaper. The mirror of the times, as it has been aptly called, would fail to render a just reflection, did it not present the same ceaseless change, the same contrast of colouring, the same mixture of grave and gay, of "delight and dole," which characterizes the world itself: And by unduly preponderating in any respect, it would not only lose its distinguishing property of picturing things as they are, but would cease to be agreeable; for the restless mind revolts from the dulness of uniformity, and quickly satisfied with what it has, is again on the wing for something curious and new.

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Statement of the number of vessels which have arrived at the Port of Philadelphia from Foreign Ports, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1826, inclusive.

96 Ships,—242 Brigs,—113 Schrs,—and 4 Sloops,—Total 455.

On Tuesday the high constables and other peace officers, seized a considerable quantity of stolen goods, arrested twelve men and two women, and took them before the Mayor. The women were discharged, two of the men gave bail in 6,000 dollars each, and ten of them were committed to prison. These ten were all old convicts; many of them have but recently been liberated from prison.

We understand that the capital prize of 50,000 Dollars in the Washington Canal Lottery, 4th Class, was sold in shares by Mr. Canfield. The Prize of $20,000 was sold by H. Davis, opposite Hieskell's, in Third Street.

On Saturday last, it was discovered, that frauds to a considerable extent, have within the past year, been practised on Messrs. Elmes and Buckley, and perhaps on several other respectable mechanics of this city, by the forgery of orders, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Elisha W. Cook. Warrants were issued, and examinations taken on Saturday and Sunday, which resulted in the committal of several individuals to prison.

A man unknown, but whose name was probably S. Lamony, is said to have been almost instantly killed by a fall on the pavement, on Saturday, near the corner of 9th and Walnut streets.

The New Market in Callowhill street, is completed, excepting the east front. The right of occupying a part of the building, was sold last week, and on Saturday several of the Butchers and sauce traders were duly installed in their new station.

SOUTH AMERICAN MANNERS.

An American traveller in Colombia gives the following account of a Ball at Caraccas.

"In the course of the evening, the mirth of the company was excited by a lady leaving the room, sobbing because her husband had been too devoted in his attentions to some fair one. I pitied her most sincerely, but more particularly her daughter, who followed her mother, covered with confusion. General Soublette sat in state at the head of the room, toiling with graceful indifference, and seemed to contemplate the amusements of his subjects with condescending complacency. Immediately behind him, seated upon an elevated bench, two beautiful sisters, whose plump cheeks, and smooth brow, had never been distorted by the fatigue of thought, amused the company by a display of philosophical indifference, in sleeping with the most uninterrupted serenity, during the whole of the noise and bustle of a crowded assembly. The sleeping beauties were the admiration of the room;

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

Robert M. Sykes, Esq. Attorney and Solicitor for the Corporation.

Thomas T. Stiles, Joseph Morris, Robert Brooke, } City Commissioners.

Robert H. Smith, Esq. City Clerk.

John Rogan, Collector of Water Rents.

Benjamin Duncan, Principal Corder of Wood, at the Drawbridge Landing, and Receiver of wharfage.

David Paul, deputy for the same

Henry Meyers, jr. Corder of Wood and Receiver of Wharfage at Sassafras Landing.

John Marley, Corder of Wood on Schuylkill, and Receiver of Wharfage—and Corder of Wood brought to the city by Land.

Samuel P. Garrigues, John M'Lean, } High Constables.

Joshua Heaney, George Beck, } Clerks of High st. Market.

John Land, Clerk of Second street Market.

Henry Vollum, Clerk of Broad street Market.

John Kline, Superintendent for cleansing the City, Southern District.

Jacob Lawrence, Superintendent for cleansing the City, Northern District.

Isaac Richman, Captain of the Night Watch.

Samuel Stevens, Lieutenant of the Night Watch.

Joseph G. Naucrede, M. D. Vaccine Physician.

Benjamin W. Nicholson, collector of rates for the Vaccine Physician, Southern District.

Rufus L. Barnes, Ditto for Northern District.

RE-APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Dr. George W. Riter, to be Recorder of Deeds for the city and county.

Randal Hutchinson, Esq. Prothonotary of the District Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia.

John Geyer, Esq. Register of Wills, &c.

Joshua Raybold, Esq. Prothonotary of Supreme Court, for the Eastern District.

Matthew Randall, Esq. Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia.

William Stewart, Esq. Clerk of Mayor's Court of the city

John Conrad, Esq. clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and terminer.

Dr. Wm. Rankin, clerk of the Orphan's Court of the city and county of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The legislature of Pennsylvania re-assembled at Harrisburgh on Wednesday week.

The annual report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, have been transmitted to the legislature, by those officers, and being much too voluminous for the columns of our paper, in detail, we have extracted therefrom the following statement. It shews in a condensed manner, the sources from which the revenue of the commonwealth is derived, the sums expended, and the whole amount received at the treasury during the year which has just ended.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and land office fees,	$13,590 46 1-2
Auction commissions,	20,700 00
Auction duties,	108,820 06
Dividends on bank stock,	121,289 00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stock,	10,865 00
Tax on bank dividends,	23,272 08
Tax on offices,	10,790 40
Fees of Secretary of states office,	1,188 52 1-2
Tavern Licences,	34,586 21 1-2
Duties on dealers in Foreign merchandize,	42,542 87 1-2
State maps,	638 80 1-2
Militia and exempt fines,	4,634 88
Fines for non-performance of militia duty during the late war,	484 87
Loans and premium on loans,	212,870 06
Old debts and miscellaneous,	5,258 25 1-2
	$617,618 09 1-2
To which add the balance in the treasury on the 1st day of December last:	87,493 14
	$745,111 23 1-2

EXPENDITURES.

Internal improvements,	$182,104 90 1-2
Expenses of government,	122,347 18
Militia expenses,	23,238 05
Pensions and gratuities,	26,048 03
Education, deaf and dumb institution, &c.	11,936 77
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	50,000 00
Penitentiary near Pittsburg,	16,064 97
Conveying convicts,	1,330 77 1-2
Interest on loans,	82,541 66
Expenses of the late war,	249 90
Pennsylvania claimants,	4,051 37 1-2
State maps,	9,103 00
Miscellaneous,	2,048 81 1-2
	$590,089 18
Balance in treasury 1st December, 1826.	155,022 04 1-2
	$745,111 23 1-2

DEBTS DUE BY THE COMMONWEALTH.

Due on subscription to turnpike companies,	$122,612 05 1-2
To Union canal,	5,000 00
To Bridges,	12,077 21
On donations for clearing obstructions from rivers and creeks,	66,079 50
Balance to Philadelphia Penitentiary,	39,129 03
Ditto Pittsburg Penitentiary,	17,507 19
To deaf and dumb institution,	10,000 00
To Dickerson college,	21,000 00
To Washington college,	4,000 00
To Western university,	12,000 00
To Jefferson college,	4,000 00
To commissioners of Warren and Erie counties,	4,500 00
To purchase of lots and improving public ground,	5,000 00
Stock loan of 1821,	980,000 00
Ditto of 1824,	600,000 00
Ditto of 1825,	150,000 00
Ditto of 1826,	100,000 00
	2,475,915 44 1-2

It appears also, that the state holds stock in Banks, Bridges and Turnpikes, to the amount of $4,522,134 40 1-2, from which, together with the tax on offices, and the money received for patenting lands, the ordinary expenses of the government are derived. Nearly one half of the whole debt of the state, it will be seen, was incurred by the improvement bill of 1821, since that time various improvements, donations, &c. and the interest on that sum, have increased the debt of the amount stated.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature have at length ended their labors for the Session, and have returned to their homes and families, to reflect upon their acts. During the week that is now past, they hastened to bring the business of legislation to a conclusion, with as much rapidity as possible. Some important matters were decided—among the number, was the bill for granting to another company the right to make the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which was very promptly rejected, as there was no time to wade through its details. The bonus paid by the former company, by virtue of an act passed last week, is to be returned, with the exception of $10,000, which was retained, on account, as is alledged, of its being earnest money, paid over to the Treasurer, as an evidence of the sincerity of the company in applying for the charter. This, it is believed, will be applied for at another session and perhaps restored. The bill for the restoration of the whole sum of $100,000, passed the House of Assembly, and was amended in Council, in the way in which it finally passed. The bill to incorporate the New-Brunswick Insurance Company, and that for the better organization of the cavalry of this state, have become laws. The files were almost entirely cleared, and a few items of business only, remain for the next legislature to act on.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The Legislature assembled at Annapolis on the 20th ult. and, what may be considered extraordinary, every member of the house of representatives was present. James W. M'Culloh was chosen speaker.

His Excellency Joseph Kent, was on Monday last unanimously re-elected Governor of this State.

It is proposed in the House of Delegates of this State to elect an United States Senator on the second Tuesday of January. Leave has been granted to bring in a bill to change the constitution as relates to the manner of electing the Senate of this State, and the mode of filling up vacancies—the contemplated bill proposes to elect the Senate immediately by

on proposed a resolution expressive of the regret of the Legislature of this State for the deaths of Jefferson and Adams, and proposing that the chairs of his excellency the Governor, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates, should be covered in black during the remainder of the Session, which was assented to. Resolutions were introduced declaring it as the opinion of the Legislature, that Maryland is entitled to a fair and equitable portion of the public lands of the United States, for the purposes of General Instruction and Education, and requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to obtain for the State of Maryland a grant of land for the above purpose.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The legislature of South Carolina, adjourned on the 20th ultimo.

The legislature of New York assembled at Albany on Monday.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met, by adjournment, on Wednesday the 3d of January.

The legislature of South Carolina has passed a resolution, appropriating ten thousand dollars of six per cent stock, redeemable in 1850, for the relief of the family of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The resolution in the senate had but three negatives, and in the house of representatives it passed unanimously.

The general assembly of the state of North Carolina, convened at Raleigh, on Monday, the 25th ult. Bartlett Yancey was elected speaker of the senate, and John Stanley speaker of the house of representatives.

In the Ohio legislature the subject of reducing the members' wages was one of the first brought forward for consideration. A motion was made to reduce the compensation to 1 dollar 25 cents a day, which was lost by a majority of three votes only; subsequently a bill was passed reducing it to 2 dollars a day.

The legislature of Georgia has appropriated 120,000 dollars for clearing out obstructions to navigation in the rivers of that state.

The resolution offered, some time ago, in the house of representatives of Georgia, recommending General Jackson to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the presidency was called up by the movers on the 12th ult. and finally passed, 101 voting in favor, and 9 against it.

A bill has been passed through one of the houses of the Legislature of Georgia, by a vote of 60 to 43, "for enabling the husband, under any circumstances, to dispose of his real estate, without consent of his wife, as far as regards the right of dower or third."

The legislature of Missouri assembled on the 26th ultimo. Alexander Stuart was chosen, without opposition, to be speaker of the house of representatives. The Lieutenant Governor presides in the senate.

The Indianapolis Journal furnishes us with a debate upon a resolution in the house of representatives of the state of Indiana, to vacate the office of J. B. Ray, governor of that state, for the reason that he had accepted a commission to treat with the Indians from the United States. For the resolution 26, against it 31.

CONGRESS.

A communication was received by the Senate of U. S. on Friday week, from the Vice President of the United States, stating that certain charges had been lodged against him in one of the executive departments, and had been announced through one of the newspapers of the district, accusing him of a gross violation of his duty while Secretary of War, and challenging the freest investigation on the part of the house into his official conduct. The letter was heard with profound attention, and was referred to a committee to consist of seven members, to whom was delegated the power to send for persons and papers. Both houses adjourned till Tuesday.

The President has laid before congress various despatches from Mr. Poinsett, American minister at Mexico, relating to the proceedings of the congress of Panama.

The Secretary of State has informed congress, that the boundary between this country and Mexico, and the restoration of slaves who have escaped from Louisiana to that republic, have been the subjects of negotiation with her, and that a treaty embracing one of them has been concluded, though not yet ratified.

Mr. Macon has been elected President pro-tempore of the Senate. The consideration of the Bankrupt bill was resumed.

In the House Mr. Webster reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which he gave notice of his intention to call up on the 17th of January. Mr. Livingston offered a resolution appropriating 50,000 dollars to purchase provisions for the Greeks.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

It appears from official documents from the War Department, that the army in November, 1826, amounted in the aggregate to 5,809, officers and privates.

The militia of the United States, in 1825, amounted to one million one hundred and three thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight. Thirty thousand stand of arms were appropriated to the militia in 1824 and 1825, under the law of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.

The road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, Florida, has been completed. It is 400 miles long and 16 feet wide. 120 miles of the road from Tampa Bay in Florida, to Colerain in Georgia, have been completed by the troops.

At Springfield, Mass. there were manufactured during the year ending Oct. 1, 1826, 15,300 muskets, and 31,000 wipers, screw drivers, &c. At Harper's Ferry, Va. 10,190 muskets, and 83,000 screw drivers, wipers and gun borers.

UNITED STATES' NAVY.

The following is a list of the United States ships of war now building:—

Alabama, 74,	at Portsmouth.
Virginia, 74,	Boston.
Vermont, 74,	do.
Pennsylvania, 74,	Philadelphia.
New York, 74,	Norfolk.
Santee, 44,	
Savannah, 44,	New York.
Sabine, 44,	do.
Raritan, 44,	Philadelphia.
Cumberland, 44,	Boston.
Columbia, 44,	Washington.
St. Lawrence, 44,	Norfolk.
Concord, 18,	Portsmouth.
Warren, (launched,) 18,	Boston.
Falmouth, 18,	do.
Fairfield, 18,	New York.
Vandalia, 18,	Philadelphia.
Natchez, 18,	Norfolk.
St. Louis, 18,	Washington.

The U. S. Sloop of War Boston arrived at Montevideo on the 15th October; and the Brazilian Admiral Rodrigues with four frigates from a cruize. The U. S. Ships Brandywine, Vincennes, and Cyane, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 25th October. The Frigate Amazon, from New York, arrived on the 19th October, in 77 days.

Letters from Gibraltar to the 9th of November mention, that the frigate Constitution, Captain Patterson, was ordered to cruize in the Archipelago during the winter. The North Carolina, 74, was still lying at Gibraltar.

THE NAVY OF MEXICO.

[illegible] Force of the country upon a respectable footing. The highest wages are offered to mechanics and laborers in ship yards, and every inducement is held out to seamen to ship. The Government appears to have given the Commodore extensive powers, and placed at his disposal liberal means. Already the naval force of that country presents a respectable appearance upon paper. The following are the vessels which compose it, viz:

In actual service.—Congress 74 guns, Libertad 40, Guerrero 22, Constancia 20, Victoria 18, Bravo, 15. Schooners Herman, Luciana, Thascaltica, Arizaba, Papaloapar, Tampico, Felix.

In ordinary.—Iguala, Anahuac, Ricardo, Chalco, and Tescuco.

Building.—One Corvette, 28 guns.

Total.—Nineteen sail.

The principal Naval Establishments are Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and St. Blas.

On Saturday morning week, Merchant and Colson, convicted of murdering the Captain and Mate of the ocht. Fairy, at sea, were brought before the Circuit Court, then sitting at Boston, when Judge Story pronounced sentence of Death upon them, to be executed on the first day of February next. The behavior of the prisoners, says the Evening Gazette, after the Judge had concluded, indicated the most hardened villany. Merchant, in the most violent, loud and profane language, abused the Judge, Jury and District Attorney. The particular expressions were too vulgar and irreverend for publication. Colson was not so loud or violent, but appeared equally incorrigible.—He said this was the happiest day of his life—and he did not desire to have his execution postponed until February—he had the satisfaction of knowing that d—d rascals had been food for sharks before his death. He said he did not care how soon he was hung; he had considered himself dead for six months past—and used other expressions of like effect.

A desperate attempt at escape was made by a number of the convicts in the Penitentiary, at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 16th of December. It appears that about fifteen of them having obtained possession of arms, had determined to make their escape. About the time of locking them up, the above number proceeded to put their plan in execution by placing a ladder against the N. W. part of the high wall, and three of them had actually mounted it. At this moment, when the sentinel, placed at that part of the wall was levelling his musket to recon them, a ball from a musket in the hands of one of the prisoners broke his arm. The alarm was now general, the sentinel at the outer gate, with considerable presence of mind, turned the key in the lock and threw it over the wall.—The principal keeper, rushed to the place where the ladder was erected, and succeeded with a wagon spoke, it is said, in knocking down the *third man* upon the ladder; he was, himself soon after knocked down several times by the conspirators, with clubs, brick bats, &c. The assistant keepers, however, flew to his assistance, and finally, after several muskets had been discharged, and one of the prisoners shot through the nose, they were compelled to retreat to the building in which they were confined for the night. The two desperate characters, named Polaski and Moffatt, who had led the van in mounting the ladder, made good their escape over the wall, but were pursued and killed before they would surrender, some distance from the town. They were armed, and Polaski, after being shot, discharged a musket at his pursuer, the bullet from which went across his throat, through the cape of his coat. Polaski had been an inmate of the Penitentiary before, but had escaped, and was retaken in Savannah.

Some estimate of the number of persons who pass annually upon the Hudson, N. Y. either for business or pleasure, may be made from the calculation, that the Constellation and Constitution have each carried, during the past season, thirty thousand passengers, making sixty thousand in one line of boats. This calculation is not made from the official returns but it is believed to be nearly accurate. During the greater part of the season, there was nineteen steam boats besides the line of tow boats. The probability is, that the passengers in the boats of the Hudson River Association, exceed that of any other single line; but it is a reasonable estimate, that 250,000 persons have passed upon the Hudson during the past season, by this mode of conveyance, exclusive of the tow boats, sloops, &c.

The recent convention between the United States and Great Britain, putting an end to the commission under the treaty of Ghent, for adjudicating compensation to the losers of property carried away from the United States after the close of the late war, has been confirmed by the senate of the United States.—By that convention, a specific sum is awarded for the satisfaction of all the claims, which is to be distributed amongst them by the authority of the government of the United States.

The schooner Climax, at Norfolk, from Antigua and Port Spain, reports that the inhabitants of the latter were very much dissatisfied with the late order in council relative to the prohibition of American vessels from entering their ports. A piratical two top-sail schooner was cruizing off the Windward Islands, and had committed robberies on several vessels, among which were some American.

The Lockport Observatory says:—"The other day, a friend told us, that a neighbor of his had invented a pump by means of which his cattle could pump water for themselves. A well is dug in his pasture, in which the pump is placed, and a trough to receive the water: in approaching the trough, the beast must of necessity, step upon a platform, which being slightly pressed down sets the pump in operation, and a supply of water is soon obtained."

The Medical Intelligencer of New Haven, Ct. has lately imported from France an *artificial man*, which is so made that every part of it, from the scalp to the toe nail, may be separated and put together with ease and accuracy. [Surely there was no need of sending to France for "an *artificial man*." We have enough of them, and to spare.]

A society for the detection of thieves, has existed in the town of Northampton, Massachusetts 44 years, and the influence it has had, is said to have been very beneficial to the inhabitants of that town. The Hampshire Gazette states that the property stolen, has in almost every instance been recovered and the offender brought to justice. There is a similar society in Worcester.

FOREIGN SCRAPS.

A Lyons newspaper relates the following anecdote as having happened recently in that city.—An old woman, aged 77 years, who had entered into the Charite (a hospital) on account of her infirmities, contrived to hazard a small sum in the lottery. Her number was lucky, and she drew 40,000 francs. Without making known her good fortune, she sent for her son, and requested him to remove her from the hospital, as she was uncomfortable there. Instead of complying, he answered her rudely

that I should die here, but I will disappoint you, for to-morrow I will come out." She did leave the place, and to punish her unnatural and foolish son, gave the whole 40,000 francs to a young man of that city.

FASHIONABLE SWINDLER.

Our readers may recollect several paragraphs respecting some preparations at Brussels for receiving Joseph Bonaparte in that country. It now turns out that the report was originated by an accomplished French female swindler, the Countess de Jersey. She had, after years of successful fraud, come to Ghent, where she raised large sums of money in various ways, and amongst other assumptions, she called herself the agent of the Count de Survilliers. She hired a splendid palace and furnished it magnificently for his reception, as she pretended, but before she could convert the moveables into cash, she was detected and brought before the tribunals of the country, and found guilty.

A late Paris paper, states, that a woman was cured of a compound dropsy of long standing, by drinking a glass of liquor three times a day thus prepared:—three hands full of white cresses, four white onions boiled in three quarts of water and reduced to one third.

It is computed, by a course of calculation founded on that of Adam Smith in 1765 that Great Britain, possessing a population in round numbers, of fourteen millions, will consume 15,299,816 quarters only of all kinds of grain in a year.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Lines on viewing the falls of Niagara," by CORA, will be inserted on Saturday.

Conundrums, &c. to obtain insertion, we repeat, must be accompanied with the solutions.

Our best bow is due to "DEFENDER" for his kind notice—we desire him to be the recipient of our wishes for his future health and usefulness.

The gentleman who asks to be furnished with "a guide to the Game of Draughts," is informed that a year or two ago, a scientific draughts-man prepared for us a set of rules which were inserted in our columns regularly in numbers. It is probable that a file of the papers containing them could be obtained.

"Important historical and Philological Discovery," addressed to Peter Duponceau, Esq. by C. S. Rafinesque, shall appear in our next.

We have received this week, lines from "Cordelia," "Ernestine," "Montano," "Y." "Cirex," &c. and prose articles from "Cesader," "Juventus," "Marcus," &c.

Respect for the talents of our fair countrywomen, and a desire to exalt their Literary pre-eminence still higher, has induced us to confine the Premiums offered for the best articles adapted for publication in the Casket, exclusively to the *Ladies*—whose especial notice we solicit to this disposition in their behalf. The beautiful composition entitled "WHAT IS DEATH?" already alluded to, with the consent of the writer, will be published forthwith.

The annual statement of the Philadelphia Dispensary is in type, but has been crowded out this publication.

Of all the exercises of the distinguishing faculties of man, few are more profitably employed than those of REFLECTION.

"Not one looks backward, onward still they go."

And hence we find men flowing from one danger to another, guided by the same impulses and accompanied with the same circumstances, and generally resulting in the same misfortune; those evils to which we suppose "flesh is heir," are not inherent in our nature, or necessarily dependent upon our profession: they come by inattention to circumstances, and a blind disregard of what most relates to our good. To be wise is to look back upon the past—we press by necessity upon the future. At all times it is good to regard the means by which others have attained to, or fallen short of, the object after which they have reached. Apparently, at no season of the year is retrospection more timely, or more likely to prove extensively beneficial than the present. The man of correct business habits seizes upon the close of the year to regulate and examine the amount of his labours, and he starts upon the course of another twelve months in the prosecution of his avocation, unfettered by irregularities in accounts, and with clear views of the result of his previous year's labour, with a consciousness of the exact amount of what has resulted from his devotion to business, and how much he has passed to the balance of profit and loss. No man who has ever given to his affairs this happy turn of regularity, ever relapsed into negligence; the excellence of order which it exhibits, and the advantages of regularity are so manifest, that nothing but unpardonable habits could lead to an omission of it.

But while thousands who give to the Journal and Leger, this careful examination, and are mindful of the income and outgo of dollars and cents to their minutest balance, how few set their minds in order, or contemplate the moral results of a year's association with their fellow men—how few inquire the sum of their mental attainments, or desire to ascertain whether the balance is *for* or *against* them.

"I've lost a day," said the Roman Emperor, as the sun went down, without attesting any especial act of goodness, or witnessing an increase of virtuous resolutions.—Who is he that will say the past twelve months have been designated to him so peculiarly fruitful of good words and works—and may we not fear that a close examination of the labours, and acquirements of time used, and time abused, would cause too many to exclaim, "I've lost a year!" But, while many of us have cause for self reproaches in tarrying by the way, "Nature, and Nature's God," have spread before us the abundance of productive seasons, of successful labours, of individual and national prosperity, abundantly supplying us with means of usefulness, and with opportunities for their frequent and most profitable exercise. Our fertile soil has teemed with unusual abundance—our country has been spared the ravages of sickness, [illegible] has unsullied his social intercourse, and domestic enjoyment have pre-eminently abounded. The sciences have found amid our free institutions a most congenial atmosphere, and the arts by the perseverance of the ingenious, and the fostering care of the munificent, will soon seek a home with kindred sciences.

It would be needless for any American to laud the excellence of our government or the wisdom of its administration; it is the admiration of the oppressed, and the *fear* of the oppressors of the old world, and all circumstances conspire to prove that nothing but our own folly can make it otherwise. Blest with health, peace and plenty, there is much cause for felicitations, and with the honest policy of our nation, there is every reason for hoping for a continuance and increase of the blessings.

As citizens of Pennsylvania, we have likewise much cause for congratulation. If our state has not, on the whole, exhibited that active spirit of improvement which has actuated some of its not more favoured neighbours; still it has maintained that good faith which it has inherited from its peaceful and upright founder; and the soil that was received from its aboriginal holders, has been secured to its present possessors without litigation and without dispute. The rich abundance of our prolific soil, and the wealth of minerals that give our mountains and vallies a value beyond those of Peru or Golconda, are now about to find a market through the channels which nature furnishes or art creates. These, with the comforts of home, are causes for felicitation which few people can now, or could ever enjoy; and when the great plans for education shall have been completed which are now in agitation, there will be little wanting in the provisions of our national governments.

But this picture of public happiness may be shaded by touches of individual misery. The widow and the orphan pine in solitary gloom. The child of wretchedness, amidst the general prosperity, lifts the eye to heaven for those succors which man has not afforded him. The poor we have always with us, and Providence thus furnishes us the luxury of doing, as well as of receiving good. These miseries are inherent in our nature, or necessarily dependent upon the state of society in which we live. Those blessed with the comforts of life, will find their comforts increased to blessings, when they minister from them to the wants and weaknesses of their suffering kind. The unusual inclemency of the season will multiply the instances of misery, and consequently increase the opportunities of doing good.

The sighs of the destitute, the groans of the widow and the fatherless, will not, we think, ascend in vain in this state;—and if we have wandered from the beaten path of New-Year's felicitations, we shall stand excused that it was in the cause of the afflicted. That these may be *rare*, and diminished, is our sincere wish; that their causes may not reach the family circle of our Patrons is ardently desired—and while we renew to our Patrons our thanks for the increased favours which we have enjoyed at their hands, we most heartily WISH THEM A HAPPY NEW YEAR, freed from the misfortunes, and abundantly stored with the blessings, multiplied, of the last.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A fire was discovered on Wednesday morning about half past 5 o'clock, in the stable back of Witmer's tavern, in Fifth between Arch and High streets. The damage was trifling owing to the prompt attention of the fire companies in the vicinity.

The following were the numbers drawn in the Washington Canal Lottery on Wednesday week.

31 24 8 17 40 9 36 41

Merchandize is now conveyed from this city to Pittsburgh, at from 1,50 to $2 per hundred pounds.

By the Pittsburgh Gazette, of last week, we learn that the river Ohio has been closed since the 22d ult.

A young man by the name of Washington Mathews, was murdered by his father in Ohio, on the 10th ult. The murderer had made his escape.

A man was found frozen to death, last week, in a small shop in Boston—in consequence of intoxication.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence was open so late as the 18th Dec. which has not been the case more than once or twice in the last half century.

A line of stages has commenced running from Albany to Montreal on the west side of the lake, three times a week; to run through in three days.

Upwards of twenty thousand Hogs were driven through Greenville, (S. C.) for market, during the month of November.

Over 100 deer have been killed this season, in the Plymouth, Mass. and Sandwich woods. They are unusually plenty and very fine.

A letter from Havana of 3d December, states, the Spanish squadron, excepting the 74 and one frigate, was fitting out with great expedition for a cruise during this month.

Upwards of twenty thousand hogs were driven through Greenville, South Carolina, for market, during the month of November.

Five dollar counterfeit bills of the Bank of New-York, are in circulation, letter D. dated January 4, 1825, payable to C. Stone or bearer.

More than one hundred wagons have entered the wilds of Missouri to collect honey.

The Seminole Indians have committed several murders on the Georgia (Florida) Frontier. Some of the state troops had received marching orders in consequence of these outrages.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that there are upwards of one hundred and sixty lottery offices in that city.

Letters received at New York state that a boat had just arrived at Puerto Cabello, from Laguira, with intelligence of an embargo having been laid there. The writer says that Paez's cause was hopeless, and that a crisis was at hand, which would no doubt produce a more favorable state of affairs.

The Belvidere (N. J.) Apollo, mentions a project on foot for the erection of a new Chain Bridge across the Delaware at Easton, near the mouth of the Bushkill.

Col. W. Pechin, senior and proprietor of the Baltimore Commercial Chronicle, having disposed of his interest in that establishment, the paper will hereafter be conducted by S. C. Leaken, Esq.—late partner of Col. Pechin—and Francis H. Dardige, and William Ogden Niles, Esq.

A few days since, Dame Fortune in some of her freaks, presented a young man near Auburn, N. Y. with a prize in a lottery of

Merchants' Hall, Boston, has been brilliantly illuminated, for several evenings, with numerous branches of gas light. The experiment has been made by Mr. Clark, from New York, in the hope of having them adopted in that city. All the spectators appeared to be highly gratified.

By an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Mercury, we learn, that a social community is about to be established at New Harmony, to consist entirely of "Iron founders and steam engine manufacturers," funds for which have been advanced by Mr. Owen.

A lady from Washington county, (Pa.) the mother of 11 sons, lately purchased in Pittsburg, 11 sets of Scott's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, viz. a set for each one of her sons. This is a good example for imitation.

The remains of a man was found on Thursday last, in Maiden Lane, Albany, so much eaten and disfigured by Hogs, as to prevent his being identified. A coroner's inquest sat, and returned, that neither the individual nor the cause of his death were known.

Dr. Wadsworth, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, has completed a new and improved model of a Steam Engine, which a committee of the Providence Steam Engine Company has examined and approved. It saves fuel and space, and is safe.

A Wilmington, N. Carolina, paper states that the steamboat Henrietta, in descending the river on the 13th ult. ran upon a snag a few miles below Wilmington, and immediately sunk. Nothing was lost, as the water was low and the freight was cotton. The boat had been raised.

A Trading Party, under the direction of Mr. Menard, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, passed thro' Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 18th ult. with five wagons and carts, and about twenty pack horses, laden with India goods, on a trading adventure to the Cumanah Indians, in the Province of Texas.

The keeper of the Penitentiary in Georgia states in his annual report, that the Institution had defrayed all its expences, and had a surplus of $1,929,79. This is the first year that a profit has been made upon the labor of the convicts, and the only one in which no escapes have been made.

A large number of respectable free people of colour are about to embark in the vessel called the Doris, at Baltimore, for Liberia.

From the Sydney Gazette printed in New South Wales, it appears that there are now three papers at the Cape of Good Hope: the "South African Commercial Advertiser," the "New Organ," and the "Dutch South African Journal."

We perceive by a Canada paper, that during the absence of Major somebody from his country seat, his daughter—shocking to relate—married a "Common person!" The whole "nobility of Canada!" are in tears.

Edward Livingston, Esq. having sent a copy of his code of laws for Louisiana to the emperor of Russia, the emperor has accepted the work with gratitude; has laid it before the Russian commission for framing a code for that empire, and has written Mr. Livingston a complimentary answer to his letter.

George K. Drake, Esq. speaker of the house of assembly of New Jersey, was on Wednesday week, appointed a justice of the supreme court of that state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Rossell; Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq. had been previously elected by the legislature and declined accepting it.

There is an orchard of apple trees in Georgia literally bending under the weight of their fruit; and many of them are in blossom for the third time this season. The trees are of a species known there by the name of horse apples. The fruit of the second crop is nearly oval, like a bell pepper, and none of them contain seeds.

1500 bales of American cotton goods have been shipped from Boston to Smyrna within a short time past. This is a new and important market for our manufactures.

We have for some days past experienced the most severe spell of cold weather we have had for several years.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday, Dec. 30, *Honey Moon*, and *The Prize*, "Juliana" and "Caroline," Miss Kelly; a well filled house for the benefit of the Greek fund, by which they cleared about five hundred dollars. Monday, Jan. 1, *Paul Pry*, and *Valentine & Orson*, "Paul Pry" by our old favourite Jefferson, and we must say that we did not derive the satisfaction we anticipated in witnessing him in the character; our expectations were perhaps too highly raised, and for that reason our disappointment the greater. Mr. J. we are inclined to think, has either mistaken the character, or permits his desire to please the "gods" get the better of his judgment; the author certainly did not intend the humours of Paul to consist in the grimace of the performer who sustains it—the character itself is a forced one, and ought not to be made more so by overacting; the ludicrous situations in which he is continually placed, is a sufficient excitement for laughter, and Mr. J. if he chose, could render it one of his inimitable performances. The prompter's audible voice was heard too often throughout the play to reflect any great credit on some of the performers, and those against whom a charge of negligence can very seldom be made. Tuesday, Jan. 2, *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, and *Tom & Jerry*. "Leon" Mr. Cooper performed, we are sorry to say, to a "*beggarly account of empty boxes.*" Wednesday, Jan. 3, *Bold Stroke for a Husband*, and *Actors of All Work*, for the benefit of Miss Kelly, and the most full and fashionable house this season. After the play, a call being made for Mr. Cowell, he came forward, observing that he construed the call for him into a wish for a re-engagement of Miss Kelly, and being answered in the affirmative, he then said he had consulted with Miss K. who, he was sorry to say, owing to previous engagements, it was impossible for her to appear again at present, as a day's delay might subject her to much inconvenience, and probably a law-suit—that it was her intention to leave the city next day for New York, from whence she sailed for New Orleans on Sunday, and that she expressed her sincere acknowledgements for the support and applause that had been so very liberally bestowed upon her in this city. Thursday, Jan. 4, *Gamester*, and *Floating Beacon*, "Beverly," Mr. Cooper. Friday, Jan. 5, *Town & Country*, and the Opera of *Rosina*. "Reuben Glenroy," Mr. Mumford, the young gentleman who made a successful debut in the same character some weeks since at the Park Theatre, New York.

NEW-YORK.—Mr. Macready has finished his engagement at the Park Theatre; he performed "King John," and "Delaval" in the Petit Comedy of "Matrimony," for his benefit, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Pelby is engaged at the Park for a few nights; he made his first appearance as "Macbeth" on Thursday evening.—Mr. E. Forrest took his benefit and last appearance but one at the Bowery Theatre, on Wednesday evening; he performed "*Richard III.*" The National Advocate, in speaking of him, says, "America has been insulted by foreign critics for the scarcity of our talent. Let them parallel Mr. Forrest if they can! Attempts have already been made to depreciate this actor's talents by the coterie of English critics in this city, but they had so well let him alone." Mr. Gilfert, the Manager of the *Bowery*, has succeeded in engaging for five nights, the Signorina Garcia. She was to make her debut in English Opera last evening, as "Count Belino." Her nights of performances will be Fridays and Mondays until her engagement be completed. In order to remunerate himself, Mr. G. has announced that the prices of admission will be advanced on the evenings the Signorina performs; any first tier of Boxes $1 50, 2d, 3d, and 4th tier, $1; Pit 75 cents, and Gallery 25 cents. At the Chatham Garden Theatre, Mr. J. G. Miller, a native citizen of New York, made his debut on Wednesday evening, as "Rolla."

The Albany Theatre it appears is miserably supported, notwithstanding the attractive pieces that are produced; they have not as yet cleared expenses. Mr. Booth and Mr. Keene are playing there.

The Charleston Theatre opened on the 20th ult. under the management of Mr. H. A. Williams. Mr. Fielding, formerly of the Philadelphia Theatre, is playing in the first line of his business there. Mr.

At a Stated Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. held 12th mo. 28, 1826, the following gentlemen were duly elected its officers for 1827.

President.—Wm. Rawle.

Vice-Presidents.—Jonas Preston, Benj. Tucker.

Treasurer.—Henry Troth.

Secretaries.—Samuel Mason, jr. Edwin P. Atlee.

Standing Committee.—P. Starkhouse, J. M. Truman, D. Weatherly, J. Todhunter, M. Atmore, R. Murphy, Wm. Jones, W. S. Hallowell, T. Earle, Joseph Evans, William I. Kulp, J. Stanley, B. C. Atkinson.

Board of Education.—Thomas Shipley, Edwin P. Atlee, Peter Wright, Thomas Parker, jr. Thomas Earle, Thomas Ridgway, Joseph Parker, John Hunter, M. Atmore, P. Starkhouse, George Peterson, Isaac Barton.

Counsellors.—John Sergeant, William Rawle, jr. David Paul Brown, S. P. Morris, J. C. Lowber, Thomas Earle, Joseph W. Rowland, Montgomery County; Mathias Morris, Bucks County; James Hopkins, Lancaster County; Samuel Edwards, Delaware County; Samuel Seargeaves, Northumberland County. By direction,

E. P. ATLEE, *Secretary.*

1st mo. 1, 1827.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult. at Evansburg, Montgomery co. by the Rev. J. Clay, Mr. SAMUEL CONARD, of Norristown, to Miss SARAH ROBSITER, of Schuylkill township, Chester county.

On Tuesday evening, December 26, in Washington, by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, at the residence of the Post Master General, JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the Columbian College, to Miss LOUISA PATRICK, of Liverpool, England.

On the 30th of December, by the Rev. William W. Harrold, Mr. J. B. HERPIN, of Alabama, to LOUISA FRANCES, daughter of Mr. J. Boylle, of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Elisha Cushman, Mr. ISAAC D. WALLINGTON, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH SPARKS, of the Northern Liberties, daughter of the late Robert J. Sparks, of New Jersey.

On Thursday evening last, at New York, by the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, Mr. SCOT MICK, of that city, to Miss MARY LOGAN, of Philadelphia, niece of Dr. Logan, of New Germantown, N. J.

On the 24th ult. by Thomas J. Kitts, pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Mr. ELI BURK, to Miss MARY KLOTTS, both of the N. Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Thomas Skinner, D. D. Mr. ERNEST KROELL, to Miss DEBORAH ANN MILLER, youngest daughter of Joel Miller, all of this city.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Keys, Mr. G. D. ROSENGARTEN, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. I. Beanet, both of this city.

On the 31st ult. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. JONATHAN SWAIN, to Miss ANNA MARIA FENNER, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday, the 1st inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. CHARLES HIGHMAN, to Mrs. SARAH WALLACE, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 26th ult. at New York, by the Rev. Dr. Phœbus, Mr. SAUL WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY A. POLLOCK, of New York.

On Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. WILLIAM HALL, Merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss CHRISTIANA GUILELMA, daughter of Peter Penn Gaskel, Esq. of Delaware county, Pa.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, Mr. HENRY M'CRACKEN, of Delaware, to Miss MARIAM PETERS, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. ALEXANDER BAKER, of this city, to Miss ESTHER CAMPBELL, late of Wilmington, Del.

At Kenderton, near Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Hooker, JAMES ROSS SMITH, M. D. of New Jersey, to Miss MARY A. B. SMITH, only daughter of the late John Smith, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult. at Germantown, by the Rev. John C. Baker, SAMUEL SHOWERS, Esq. of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, to the amiable Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Eberle, and grand-daughter of the late John Rorer, Esq.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, the Rev. SAMUEL S. KENNARD, of Kensington, Pa. to Miss MARY T. daughter of Mr. Robert Hodgson, of the same place.

On the 2d inst. by Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. JOSEPH B. WALKER, of Chester County, Pa. to Miss HANNAH STEPHENS, of Montgomery Co. Pa.

On Thursday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, Mr. DAVID B. RISING, to Miss SUSANNA, daughter of Andrew Adams, merchant, all of this city.

At Friends' Meeting-house on Mulberry street, on Fifth day, the 4th inst. THOMAS BETTLE, to REBECCA J. MAULE, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. James Taylor, B. RUSH M'CONNELL, M. D. of March Chunk, to Miss MARY ANN THOMAS, of this city.

DIED,

On Sunday afternoon, the 31st ult. after a long and painful illness, Mr. FRANCIS S. GERMON, in the 30th year of his age.

On Monday morning, after a painful and lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL THOMAS, of the firm of M. & S. Thomas, auctioneers.

On Tuesday, DANIEL MORAN, in the 25th year of his age.

On Tuesday, of Apoplexy, Mr. ALEXANDER CREIG THOMSON, a native of Scotland.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. GEORGE COLLINS, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 31st ult. after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH DELAVAL, widow of James Delaval.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. MARGARET J. BOYD, wife of Mr. Joseph Boyd.

On Monday morning, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. ANN WALKER, aged 53 years.

On Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, JOHN GREINER, in the 73d year of his age.

On Monday morning, Mrs. RACHEL FORD, wife of Mr. Lewis Ford, aged 50 years.

On Thursday morning, Captain SILAS FOSTER, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 2d inst. JOHN HARPER, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. ANN VINCAR, consort of the late Andrew Vincar.

On Monday, the 1st inst. Mr. PETER MILEY, youngest son of Frederick Miley, aged 24 years.

On Sunday last, the 31st ult. after a lingering ill-

We have seen the prospectus of a new work entitled, "THE ELEVENTH HOUR, or a Confession of Christianity, by a Consumptive." It is to be published immediately at Boston, and was written, for the design of his own Religious improvement, by our old friend "the BOSTON BARD." There is no question but that it is worthy the attention of the lovers of the poet, and we shall be pleased to forward him considerable additions to his subscription list. The price is only 50 cents, and the work is to be handsomely printed and half bound. All who may favour us with their names shall have the book delivered to them immediately on its receipt. There will be no more printed than there are subscribers.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	33	25	58
NewYork,	34	53	87
Baltimore,	20	13	33

THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF

Mr. COOPER'S Engagement.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 6, 1827.

Will be presented, Shakspeare's celebrated Tragedy of

OTHELLO,

MOOR OF VENICE.

Othello,	Mr. Cooper,
Iago,	Mr. Wood,
Roderigo,	Mr. Wemyss.
Desdemona,	Mrs. Wood.

After which, the favourite Farce of

LOVER'S QUARRELS,

Or, Like Master Like Man.

On Monday, *Mr. Cooper's Benefit* and last appearance this season—*Virginius*, and the *Deuce is in Him*. The parts of *Virginius* and *Colonel Tamper*, by *Mr. Cooper*.

"*Philo Literary Association of Philadelphia.*"

An *Adjourned* meeting will be held at the Hall on Monday next, the 8th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. JOHN M. GUMMEY, Secretary.

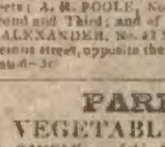
A gratuitous public Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jennings, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the upper rooms of the "Southwark Academy," Second street, opposite to Plumb—explanatory of the system of instruction intended to be pursued in the Philadelphia Institution of *practical* Education. As no subject can be of more importance to parents than the education of their children, a general attendance is requested.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about seventy acres, situated in Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County, 6 and a half miles from the city. Bounded on the N. E. by the township line road, on the S. E. by lands of Enoch and Daniel Rittenhouse, on the South partly by the Wissahickon Creek, and on the N. W. by Samuel Mason's place. There is on the premises, a comfortable Stone Dwelling House, pebble-dashed, with an excellent well of water and a pump therein near the door, and a milk house adjoining, a commodious stone barn, a barn yard enclosed by a good board fence, lately erected, with sheds for cattle, a carriage and waggon house, &c. There is a considerable portion of thriving valuable woodland, several springs of water, and a small stream, never known to be dry, running through the place, a variety of different kinds of fruit trees, a good garden enclosed by a small pale fence, a native grape vine near the house, which for quantity of grapes and extent of shade, is thought not to be exceeded, if equalled in the County. There is now growing on the premises, several acres of promising wheat and rye. There has been put on the farm this year, upwards of 100 dollars worth of Stable Manure, besides about 2000 bushels of Lime. The place being not more than one mile from Germantown, where are several places of public worship; convenient to mills; also, to market, and being in a good neighborhood and remarkable healthy, renders it an agreeable retreat for a family retiring from business, or for carrying on farming on a moderate scale. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 262 Arch street.

jan 6—3t*

New Winter Line to Baltimore.



On Saturday, the 6th inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. the Citizens' Line Post Coach, will commence leaving the office, No. 72 North Third street, and continue at that hour every morning during the winter.—Passengers will breakfast at Mrs. Engle's, Chester, dine at Proctor's hotel, Elkton, lodge at Havre de grace, and arrive in Baltimore early the following day.

For seats, apply at the office, No. 72 North Third street, or at the office, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 23 south Third street, and at the Reading and Bethlehem Stage Office, at A. M'Caila's, White Swan Hotel, Race street.

J. M'LURE, Agent.

All baggage at the risque of the owners thereof.

Jan. 6—tf

WANTED.—$300.

TO be invested in a profitable business. The money invested shall entitle the person to one half the profits, which is nearly 50 per cent. Apply at this office.

Jan. 6—3t

For Fame has left the fields of strife,
Left victor's snug white shrine,
And calls on maiden, man and wife
To woo her by CONINE.
To buy, where blanks were never sold,
She all her friends advises,
And tells them that with glittering gold,
CONINE will pay the prizes.

NEXT WEDNESDAY,

The 10th inst. in this city, the 25th Union Canal Lottery, will be drawn—Capital Prize

$25,000

Whole tickets 8 dollars, halves 4, quarters 1,50 eighths 75 cents. For sale in a great variety of Lucky numbers, at

CONINE'S OFFICE,

The Residence of Dame Fortune, 3, South Third Street. Where thousands have been made Independent!

Jan. 6—1t

This Day is Published,

THE first number of a monthly publication, entitled "THE CASKET, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment." Which, when the volume is completed, will comprise upwards of 500 large octavo pages, and be embellished with near THIRTY SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of Portraits of distinguished American and foreign characters, and native and European scenery.—This work is also adorned with Nos. under the denomination of the School of Flora, with appropriate Wood Cuts, calculated to promote and improve the study of Botany. Price, per annum, only $2 50. Subscriptions received by CAREY & LEA, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets; A. H. POOLE, No. 60 Chesnut street, between Second and Third; and of the Publishers, ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 42 Market street, and at No. 118 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, Philadelphia.

jan 6—3t

PARKER'S VEGETABLE PANACEA.

A TIMELY use of this PANACEA will prevent Consumptions, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in the fatal and wide spreading disease. It is a well known fact that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family are exposed. Indeed it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping in the bud the diseases that generate it.

In cases where Mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor, and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

In Rheumatism it is particularly beneficial; its effects are such as completely to remove the complaint.

In Consumptions, Scrofula or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, Tumours, Dyspepsia, Tetter, Ulcers, Putrid Sore Throat, Syphilitic and pseudo Syphilitic, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, it will be found of eminent service.

The PANACEA is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—Spirituous Liquors are to be avoided.

Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints, after taking four or five bottles, if they receive no benefit, shall, provided they have followed the directions laid down, have their money returned.

The PANACEA will be accompanied with printed directions, and sold wholesale and retail by John A. Parker, store of No. 72 North Fifth street, and by John H. Stevens, in St. John's street, 2d door above Noble, (east side.) Price, $1 per bottle.

jan. 6—1t. JOHN A. PARKER.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 122 Market street, and resorts from the corner of Third and Chesnut, to No. 31 Chesnut street, (five doors below Second street,) where he continues to conduct the Clock and Watch Making business. He returns sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by care and attention, to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Chronometers adjusted, Clocks, Watches, and Time Pieces of every description carefully repaired, and warranted to perform correctly.

☞ Watches, Jewellery and Silver work for sale.

jan 6—1m

$5,000 PRIZE!!

NO. 3 17 64, which drew the Capital of 5000 Dollars in the Washington Canal Lottery, No. 6, was sold at "our house," in shares—and No. 2 12 40, a prize of 1000 dollars, to a gentleman, in a whole ticket. The holders of the above prizes are most respectfully invited to call and receive the cash, and invest some part of it in the brilliant Scheme of the 25th class Union Canal Lottery, to be drawn on the 10th of this month.

Tickets 8 dollars, Shares in proportion. For sale at

BY COMLY & TRUIS,

No. 73 Market street.

THIRTEENTH PERIODICAL SALE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

ON SATURDAY morning, the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

Seven Hundred Packages Domestic Goods.

Particulars will be found in catalogues, which will be delivered and goods opened for examination one day previous to sale.

Package Sale of British Spring Goods.

ON SATURDAY morning, the 20th inst. on a liberal credit,

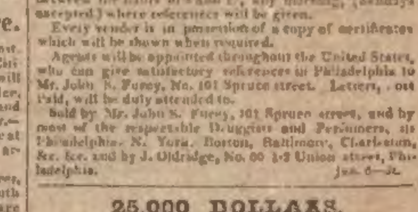
Two Hundred Packages desirable Spring Goods.

Particulars will be found in catalogues and goods opened for inspection one day previous to sale.

ACTING AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 9.

JUST published and for sale by Ash & Mason, No. 128 Chesnut street, No. 9 of the Acting American Theatre, containing the Turnpike Gate, a musical entertainment, by F. Knight, with a portrait of Mr. Cowell in the character of Crack. jan 4—3t

Let *Bears* and *Oils* by *puffing* live,
They can't with *this* compare,
COLUMBIA'S BALM, fresh youth doth give,
And *crowns* the head with *hair*.



OLDRIDGE'S

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

The best and cheapest preparation for the hair ever offered to the Public.

THE good capillary virtues of the Balm of Columbia are as follows:—one bottle, price 50 cents, prevents the hair from falling off in forty-eight hours from its first application. A bottle, price 75 cents, will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but likewise in three weeks cause a new growth to appear; and one at $1, gives in general a good head of hair to a young person. So highly efficacious has the *Balm of Columbia* proved in America, that the British Consul, GILBERT ROBINSON, Esq. ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. the Mayor in and for the city of Philadelphia, have certified to the respectability and veracity of those individuals who have found it not only a preventative against the falling off of the hair but also a certain restorative, and thereby have prolonged their seals. And in addition to the above attested proofs in America, the proprietors beg leave to say, they are in possession of a great quantity of Testimonials given them by Ladies and Gentlemen in England,

Whose locks were thin the other day,
But now to richest ringlets play.

N. B. It prevents the hair from turning grey, looks bright and glossy, and in a few applications frees it from scurf. It is an infallible cure for Scrofula Head Ache!

This Balm seldom fails to produce whiskers or eyebrows in eight weeks, though there were none on the face before; and has lately been found to excel every other article that has been sold as a curling fluid. It gives grace to the forehead of beauty; dignity to the meridian of manhood; and scatters the blossoms of youth over the temples of age.

For the nursery, its excellency is unrivalled, (when mixed with more than half water,) for cleaning children's heads from scurf, causing also the hair to grow healthy and glossy; and if not a little inclined to curl, it makes it curl most beautifully. It is by repeated experiments found to beat every sort of chimate, without the least injury to its virtues, therefore to sea captains and mechanics it is an invaluable article and merchandize.

Any Lady or Gentleman whose hair is falling off, and desires the above statements, may have their hair stayed gratis, by applying at Mr. Gorges, 28 1-2 South Front st. between the hours of 8 and 1, any morning, (Sundays excepted) where references will be given.

Every vender is in possession of a copy of certificates which will be shown when required.

Agents will be appointed throughout the United States, who can give satisfactory references in Philadelphia to Mr. John S. Furey, No. 101 Spruce street. Letters, post Paid, will be duly attended to.

Sold by Mr. John S. Furey, 101 Spruce street, and by most of the respectable Druggists and Perfumers, in Philadelphia: N. York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, &c. &c. and by J. Oldridge, No. 00 1-2 Union street, Philadelphia. jan. 6—3t.

25,000 DOLLARS.

ON Wednesday next, the 10th of Jan. 1827, the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 25th class, will take place at the Washington Hall, when will be distributed prizes amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, to suit to suit any and every person. Upon examination you will find it contains—

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	1,952		1,952
13	1,000		15,000
35	500		17,500
52	100		5,200
104	50		5,200
1,300	12		15,600
10,608	6		63,648

For tickets & shares to obtain the above brilliants, call at

F. I. DECKER'S,

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

Whole Tickets $6		Quarters	$1 50
Halves	3	Eighths	0 75

Jan. 6—1t

GREAT LUCK—

At B. DAVIS' OFFICE.

9, 36, 41, the Capital Prize of 20,000 Dollars—and 21, 38, 44, the Capital Prize of 5,000 Dollars—All sold in one week, and the CASH paid immediately.

For prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, 25th Class, to be drawn next Wednesday, call at

B. DAVIS'

Fortunate Office, 76 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Meskell's Hotel.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TWENTY-SIXTH CLASS, NEW SERIES.

1 Prize of		25,000 DOLLARS
1	of	10,000 DOLLARS
1	of	5,000 DOLLARS
1	of	4,000 DOLLARS
1	of	3,000 DOLLARS
1	of	1,952 DOLLARS
13	of	1,000 DOLLARS
35	of	500 DOLLARS

And an innumerable quantity of 100's, 50's, &c. Whole tickets 6 dollars, Halves 3, Quarters 1,50, Eighths 75 Cents. For prices apply as above. jan. 6—1t

Manager's Office, 121 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

TWENTY-SIXTH Class, New Series.

TO be drawn on the 10th day of January, 1827.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1 do.	10,000	is	10,000

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONUNDRUMS—ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

1. Why is a segar-smoker like an author?
2. What liquid measure does a fool resemble?
3. Why is a person reading aloud like a judge?
4. Why is a sermon cleaning fish like a reverse?
5. Why is a person drawing, like a hypocrite?
6. Why is a gun like a jury?
7. Why is a fan like a peace-maker?
8. Why is a bushel like a well-digested plan?

PROMPT PAY.

There is a gentleman in this city, says the Boston Courier, a merchant, who regularly asks for his bill a few days before the expiration of each quarter of the year, and pays it. What a difference it would make in the income of a newspaper if its subscribers and patrons were all as punctual as this gentleman; and every man might be as punctual if he would.—The printer would then save ten or fifteen per cent in charges for collection, and the interest on five or six thousand dollars which he is obliged to borrow at the bank to enable him to carry on his daily business.

GIVE US SOMETHING NEW.

What would have become of our fashionable readers, had they have lived in the time of Solomon, when the wise man himself declared there was not a new thing under the sun! They may indeed thank their stars that they were born in this blessed book making age. There was a time, we are told, when people read, not merely for fashion sake, but for amusement and instruction—and, in seeking for books, were accustomed to inquire, not for something new, but for something pleasant or useful. Things, however, are ordered differently at present. Books now come into the world like new fashions, and each for a fleeting day is all the rage, and is then thrown aside and forgotten. We to the tasteless creature, who, after that brief season is past, is found reading a page of the bygone work—were he still to wear a coat of last year's cut, he could scarcely appear more ridiculous. It is not to be supposed that those readers who can relish nothing save what is new, read every good thing of earlier date.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HINTS TO YOUNG MARRIED WOMEN.

Be sure your husband is the vine to the Oak, an inseparable companion, until the Woodman's axe dissolves them.

When you get married, be not elated with your situation, as many duties devolve upon you, which if pride and vanity pervert, will soon place you in a far more wretched state than when you were single; for a neglectful wife renders herself and household a continual scene of discord. Young people get married for the mutual love they bear each other: consequently, it is with the pleasing hope and anticipation of mutual happiness. To promote this requires their studious attention to every thing connected with their husbands' property, and thus rendering themselves counsellors as well as companions; for nothing injures a woman more in the eyes of the world, and of course her husband's, than unskilful, indolent and ignorant housewife. A close application to the duties attendant on the married life will soon render her fully competent to the task.

A young married woman forgets the important truth, "that they marry for life." They look in the sunshine of the honey moon, and awake to find that it is more than a momentary dream of pleasure. They must not repent the sudden transition: other duties devolve upon them, and to secure the continual love of their husbands, they must be kind and affectionate, constant and true; and their anticipated dream of pleasure will not evaporate; and if a woman is wedded to a sober, well informed man, her life will be a smooth stream of uninterrupted happiness. Never indulge your inclination to participate in the fashions and follies of the day. A beginning in this style will end in poverty. An inclination to join the giddy in all their foolish actions, will draw a veil of sorrow around you. There is no harm to take the innocent recreations of the day, and enjoy yourself according to your means and situation in life, but one step beyond this is fatal to your happiness. The theatre, the balls, and concerts are not suitable places for the wife of an honest, industrious mechanic, to whom I more particularly allude. Your household, your husband, your family, ought to be all these to you. A close application to the duties of your situation, the assistance of your husband, will probably enable you, in a short time, to appear at those places without the finger of scorn being pointed at you by those who look upon riches as the only prerogative to appear at public exhibitions. These opinionated people are in this instance right.

If you marry a man for love, remember, that to secure your husband's continued affection, is to be after marriage as you were before; for a change from a single life to a married one, often produces so wonderful an alteration in the woman, that the husband scarcely recognizes the object of his former love. Mark this! for many there are who act contrary to these truths, and render themselves miserable. You will find, by following the rule here mentioned, that the married life is not so very *bad* and *disagreeable* as some young and old married people paint it.

Women are more inclined to the spirit of ruling than men. This originates from the early lessons they receive from their *mothers*, who being in the habit of *ruling*, teach their daughters the same pernicious doctrine. Thus their daughters can repeat, with the old song,

"My mother done so before."

This accounts for the bold, arrogant manners of our modern wives; for

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

And thus these ruling mothers instil the same spirit in their daughters, which, instead of benefiting them, are the means of rendering them miserable.

It is a great pity that women who have husbands to rule and can *rule*, should think all men alike.—The idea is foolish and absurd. Why should they have such notions of power when they are bound to honour, love, and obey? It requires only a little reflection, on a woman's part, to show them the fallacy of such pretensions, founded perhaps on the hereditary spirit of mothers, who have been *probably* more fortunate than their daughters in the choice of *silent* husbands. Ladies, men are not all alike; and those who start in life for the purpose of getting such men, whom they can govern, will find too soon that they have been mistaken, and that their mothers' lessons were as false as foolish.

Having thrown these few hints together for your instruction, and I hope benefit, I subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully,
PETER SINGLE.

SCENE IN A GERMAN CHURCH.

In the centre of the gloomy church, stands a small and dark chapel, dimly lighted up by a single lamp, whose ray is eclipsed by the glare of precious stones and metals that are profusely scattered within. A silver railing guards the entrance, and around this costly fence kneel the crowded worshippers, supplicating their various boons from the holy picture within, which they can scarcely see. Behind the chapel rises an insulated pillar, surmounted by a stone image of the Virgin. It was surrounded by a double circle of pilgrims. The inner circle consisted of females—they were all on their knees in silent adoration. The outer circle contained only men, who had not so much devotion either in their looks or attitude, and stood by, carelessly leaning on their staffs.

The sun was just going down behind the bare precipices of the neighboring mountains, and the company was thus arranged to await the signal for chaunting the Ave Maria.—The aisle in which they were assembled was cold and sombre—the weak rays of light Gothic window, covered them with a hundred soft and varied tints, and not a whisper disturbed the solemn silence, except the indistinct murmur of prayer from the holy chapel. At length the sun disappeared, and the bell gave the signal for the evening service. The young women in the inner part of the circle immediately began to move slowly around the pillar on their knees, singing, with voices in which there was much natural harmony, a hymn to the Virgin, nearly in the following strain, while the men stood motionless, taking up the burden at the end of every stanza, and bending to the earth before the sacred image:

Fading, still fading, the last beam is shining;
Ave Maria! day is declining—
Safely and innocence fly with the light,
Temptation and danger walk forth with the night.
From the fall of the shade, till the matin bell chime,
Shield us from danger, and save us from crime,
Ave Maria! oudi nos.

Ave Maria! here whose we call,
Mother of Him who is brother of all;
Feeble and failing, we trust in thy might;
In doubting and darkness, thy love be our light;
Let us sleep on thy breast, while the night-taper burns,
And wake in thine arms, when the morning returns—
Ave Maria! audi nos. *Russell.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SCRAPS—FROM A SHEER HAND.

Distressing.—Lord Ludlow, was one day a considerable distance from his house, when an apparent storm was approaching; now, although his lordship was noted for his good memory, and whose corns was a sure criterion, yet (to the astonishment of all who knew him) he forgot to take his umbrella with him.

Distressing Fire.—Halifax, 8th mo. 10th, 1807. Our citizens this day were roused from their dinners, to witness a scene truly heart rending—they immediately proceeded to the spot, and after extraordinary exertion succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which was within half a mile of the thick settled part of the town. The principal building consumed was a slaughter house, belonging to Isaac Oldham, who intended tearing it down in a few days.

Accident.—A boy, some few days since, had the impudence to climb on the roof of a pig sty in the next yard, when on being pursued by the person who owned the pig, the boy finding it necessary to make his escape, jumped over a fence, and in jumping came within three feet of a large spike, the boy being bare foot, ran immediately to a doctor, who declared that 'twas his candid opinion that if the boy had trod on the spike he would have gone nigh getting the lock-jaw.

Chickens.—'Tis supposed that 100 chickens could be fed a whole year on 50 bushels of corn, 25 of oats, and about 60 bushels of Indian meal, provided, however, that they run in the cornfield six months of the time.

It is generally understood that the extreme cold weather is caused by the absence of heat. It would be well to inform those who are not acquainted with the fact, that a few warm days may be expected next August—that is if the almanacks dont lie.

Curious Circumstance.—A poor man who had raised a flock of wild Geese, thought best "about Christmas" to twist the necks of some of them and take them to the principal Hotels in the neighboring city, to dispose of them. The first place he called at he was treated unkindly (after asking an extravagant price for his geese) by being told they did not want any; he then proceeded to a large Hotel in the same square, and sold them for half price.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

INTRODUCTION.

The School of Flora will contain a choice of pretty Flowers and useful Plants, such as are deemed ornamental or economical, (both American and European,) that are cultivated in our gardens.

Figures will be given of all, and an account of each added, forming a kind of floral history, wherein will be introduced whatever may interest youth, draw the attention, or illustrate the subject; and every flower will be considered as a moral emblem.

These Floral sketches have no pretensions beyond an attempt to initiate the youths of both sexes, to a correct knowledge of some of the most striking and interesting objects in the Vegetable world.

C. S. R.

VENUS' FLY TRAP.

No. 1.

Botanic Name } DIONEA MUSCIPULA.
English name. } *Venus' Fly-trap.*
French name. } *Attrappe Mouche.*

This strange American Flower is one of the greatest wonders of the vegetable world. There are many Plants showing evident signs of irritability and spontaneous motions, but few that decoy and ensnare insects so completely by acts emulating volition.

This wonderful Plant is quite peculiar to America, and even confined to a very small range. It has only been found wild in the swamps of North Carolina, and seldom if ever out of that State. It is much admired and prized in all gardens, being rare, difficult to procure, cultivate and propagate. It must be kept in pots, always moist, and surrounded by moss.

The leaves are radical, wedge shaped, and each has at the end a bilobed appendage, surrounded by bristles. It is in those lobes that the power of moving resides. They can expand and shut, or fold themselves. A kind of clammy exudation attracts small flies, and winged insects, who come to sip it; but no sooner have they tickled the lobes by their feet, than the lobes shut and entangle the flies by their bristles, holding them fast, and never unfolding again until they are dead, and cease to irritate the leaves by their struggles to escape.

The flowers are white, forming a cluster or Corymbus, upon a leafless stem: they have five petals and ten stamina, therefore belong to Decandria or the 10th class of Linnæus. In a natural arrangement this plant is the type of the family of Dionida.

It has received the generic name of Dionea which was one of the ancient names of Venus; and the specific name of *Muscipula*, mean *fly-catcher*. Only one species is known, and no varieties are affected. It is therefore a unique wonder.

It may be considered as a true emblem of CAPTION, teaching, us to beware of deceitful snare around the

THE DERVISE & THE TWO MERCHANTS.

The ignorant have often given credit to the wise, for powers that are permitted to none, merely because the wise have made a proper use of those powers that are permitted to all.—The little Arabian tale of the dervise, shall be the comment of this proposition. A dervise was journeying alone in the desert, when two merchants suddenly met him; "You have lost a camel," said he to the merchants; "indeed we have," they replied; "was he not blind in his right eye? and lame in his left leg?" said the dervise; "he was," replied the merchants, "had he not lost a front tooth?" said the dervise; "he had," replied the merchants; "and was he not loaded with honey on one side, and wheat on the other?" "most certainly he was," they replied, "and as you have seen him so lately, and marked him so particularly, you can, in all probability, conduct us unto him." "My friends," said the dervise, "I have never seen your camel, nor ever heard of him, but from you." "A pretty story, truly," said the merchants, "but where are the jewels which formed a part of his cargo." "as I have neither seen your camel, nor your jewels," repeated the dervise. On this they seized his person, and forthwith hurried him before the cadi, where, on the strictest search, nothing could be found upon him, nor could any evidence whatever, be adduced to convict him, either of falsehood or theft. They were then about to proceed against him as a sorcerer, when the dervise, with great calmness, thus addressed the court; "I have been much amused with your surprise, and own that there has been some ground for your suspicions; I have lived long, and access and I can find ample scope for observation, even in a desert. I knew that I had crossed the track of a camel that had strayed from its owner, because I saw no mark of any human footstep on the same route; I knew that the animal was blind in one eye, because it had cropped the herbage only on one side of its path; and I perceived that it was lame in one leg, from the faint impression that particular foot had produced on the sand; I concluded that the animal had lost one tooth, because wherever it had grazed, a small tuft of herbage was left uninjured, in the centre of its bite. As to that which formed the burthen of the beast, the busy ants informed me that it was corn on the one side, and the clustering flies that it was honey on the other." LACON.

ANCIENT GARMENT.

A person residing in Kirkaldy, Ireland, wears a coat made 126 years ago. The man is now 90. It was worn by his father and himself on their wedding day. It still serves the latter for his Sunday coat. It is known that a gentleman aged 80, now lives at Plymouth, Mass. who was graduated at Harvard College 70 years ago, who has the waistcoat worn by him when he received his degree, in good order, which he shows his young friends as a curiosity.

Fashions.—The plaid has the preference in Paris, at the present time, over every other design for dress, and the Belles are plaided from head to foot. From the dressing gown, to the velvet ball dress, all is cross-barred, except here and there a Merino, which is considered to be in good taste. The lines which form the squares are of less variety than last year—Pink and blue grounds, with black and yellow rays, are in vogue, as also black and grey grounds, with black and red bars.

The words *pacha*, *pasha*, and *bashaw*, which so often occur in the accounts from Greece and Turkey, are the same in signification, being all derived from a word used by the Turks for governor or Viceroy. There are two orders of pachas with three tails, because three horse tails wave on their standards—their authority in their respective districts is almost as unlimited and despotic as that of the Grand Seignior. Pachas of the second order are allowed but two horse tails to their standards, and their power is somewhat limited. The captain pacha is governor of the islands of the Archipelago, and the first admiral of the Turkish navy. A province governed by a pacha, is called a pachalick, of which there are 17 in Asiatick Turkey. The whole of Palestine is included in the pachalick of Damascus, with the exception of Galilee, which belongs to the pachalick of Acre. The distant pachas yield a very dubious homage to the Grand Sultan.

ROSES GRAFTED ON OAKS.

A recent French publication announces, that M. Bunnewsky grafted or budded rose camellia, jacobæ, lutea, semperflorens, and also altissima, on the young shoots of oaks planted in pots, and placed in a green house. Rosa semperflorens flowered the same year; the others grew, but did not flower. Only one sort died. M. B. does not know whether they will last many years or not, but he recollects other anomalies of the same kind.

ASTROLOGY.—This occult science was much in vogue, among other errors, a few centuries ago. An astrologer fixing his eyes upon the Duke of Milan, said to him, 'My lord, arrange your affairs, for you have not long to live.'—'How dost thou know this?' asked the Duke. 'By my acquaintance with the stars, answered the astrologer. 'And pray, how long art thou to live?' 'My planet promises me a long life.'—'Well, then shalt shortly discover that we ought not to trust to the stars.' He ordered him to be hanged instantly.

Salt springs, which are found in abundance in the western part of these states, are common to all countries. The salt springs of *Cranche Compte*, in France, are said to be somewhat remarkable. They are situated in a deep cavern, to which access is easy by a flight of some sixty steps, at the bottom of which the traveller enters upon an arched room, forty feet in length, and thirty-two in width. In a room leading from this are six salt springs, issuing from the same rock, which, with others, empty into a large basin. The water from this basin, is conveyed in buckets into very large reservoirs, one of which holds 15,000 and three others 25,000 hogsheads. From these it is drawn off into small cisterns for boiling. The water from these springs yields three ounces of salt, for every pound of water. Besides the salt springs there are in the same cave several fresh water springs.

FEEDING CATTLE.

Regularity with regard to feeding cattle, is of more consequence than superficial thinkers, who are not acquainted with the subject, can possibly imagine. If cattle miss their ordinary meals, they will feel away more flesh in half an hour, than you can put on again in a week, or thereabouts. Feeding cattle is like rowing a boat against a current—if you miss a stroke or two, you not only cease to advance, but are driven backwards. If you have reason to apprehend that you have less fodder than your stock would consume, if you laid no embargo on their appetites, you will nevertheless be careful how you attempt, in the fore part of the season, to put in force a non-intercourse act between your cattle's mouths and the haymow. If they must be stinted with regard to eatables, (which we hope is not the case) put off the evil day till the latter part of winter. "Cattle," said Dr. Deane, "are more liable to be pinched with the cold in December and January than afterwards. And no man knows how favourable the latter part of winter may be. Advantage also may be made of browsing in the latter more than the former part of the winter, as the buds have then begun to swell, and the twigs have more sap in them than before." *N. E. Farmer.*

Persons at a distance sending for the Saturday Evening Post or the Casket, will save themselves trouble and prevent unnecessary delay, by accompanying their orders with *one year's* payment in advance.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Hannah Plumer, late of Kensington, in the County of Philadelphia, widow, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims on the said estate, to present the same duly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN STEWMAN, Administrator.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

THE Subscribers inform the public that they have become enabled in Manufacturing Porcelain Teeth of a very superior quality, which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth, and complete sets so perfectly fitted to the mouth, as to perform all the functions of the Natural Teeth, and of any that that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability, is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be manifest on inspection.

Specimens may be seen at their Office, No. 181 Race street.
VAN FELT & M'ILHENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Dec. 30—tf

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Columbian Transportation Line for New York, via Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick and Perth Amboy.

THE navigation of the Delaware being obstructed by ice, the Line will be continued by Wagon from this city to Perth Amboy, where the steam boat Ætna will receive the goods and take them to New York. As this is the only Transportation Line that has a steam boat connected with it, shippers will see the advantage there will be in sending their goods by this Line, as they can be delivered in New York in much less time than if sloops were employed.

For freight, apply at the Office, No. 81 North Front street, Philadelphia; and at No. 144, foot of Liberty street, New York.

WILLIAM W. NORCROSS, Agent.
Dec. 30—3t

JEWELLERY STOCK

FOR SALE,
AT No. 119 CHESNUT STREET.

THE Subscriber about to decline his retail business, offers for sale, at Cost, his extensive JEWELLERY, consisting of—

Fine Gold Breast Pins, Ear Rings and Finger Rings, of various patterns, set in Diamonds, Rubies, Garnets, Pearls, Turquoise, and various imitation stones.

Fine Gold Mourning Jewellery, consisting of Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins and Medallions, set in Jet, of various patterns.

Filagree, Wrought Gold Ear Rings and Breast Pins, some entirely new patterns; Cable Chains, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, &c.

Fine Gold Chased Seals and Keys, Curb Chains, Miniature Settings, Finger Rings and Ear Rings.

Paste Work, consisting of Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Rings of very superior workmanship and warranted Gold.

Silver Tea'e and Tea Spoons, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, consisting of Coral, Shell Combs, Fancy Hair Work, Necklaces, Gilt goods, &c. &c.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine the Goods, as it is the intention of the proprietor to close his business. SAMUEL WITHINGTON.
Dec. 30—3t

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CITIZENS' Coaches and Steam Boat Line for New York, through in one day, via Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, to Perth Amboy, there take the Steam Boat, and arrive in New York the same afternoon. The proprietors have determined to run two Lines of Coaches during the winter season, which will leave this city every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at o'clock, A. M. Passengers will breakfast at Vanderen's, Trenton, and dine on board of the Steam Boat, on her passage from Perth Amboy to New York.

N. B. For Seats apply at the Sign of Robinson Crusoe; No. 23 South Third-street, and No. 39 North Third-street, nearly opposite the City Hotel, or at A. M'Colla's, Sign of the White Swan, in Race-street, above Third street. dec 30—tf

SURGICAL.

MOST experienced Medical men of every country are well aware that no one disease to which man is subject, is more common, painful, and even dangerous than that of Hernia, or Rupture; and it is much to be lamented that so valuable has hitherto been so poorly provided for. Dr. Hull, having witnessed, during twenty five years practice in Surgery, the distress and misery attending the disease of Rupture, and the fatal consequences frequently incident to it, and being convinced that these unhappy effects generally resulted from the use of badly constructed Trusses, or the neglect to use any, was prompted from feelings of professional duty, and an anxious desire to witness a more effectual remedy, to devote a share of his time to the construction of an instrument for that purpose. He is now satisfied that he has brought into successful operation an improved Truss, happily adapted to all cases of Rupture in both sexes, and from his own experience and that of others, is persuaded he has given to the world an important alleviator, as well as a valuable cure for a disorder or disease which hitherto the pride of professional science has too much neglected.

The following, among many other testimonials which may be adduced, are presented to the public, in confirmation of the superior efficacy of this instrument, not only in giving ease and comfort even in cases the most difficult and where other means have proved ineffectual, but in performing cures on persons of all ages.

Dr. Mott, Professor of Surgery, in the University of New York *deposes*, "that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull possesses, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application, in all cases, an effectual remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure." Also "I am of opinion that the union of surgical design and mechanical structure in this instrument renders it what has long been the desiderata of practical Surgeons in Europe and America—its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles; the permanency and security of its location on the pelvis, and its pressure on the superincumbent of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to counteract the spasmodic, and ultimately to accomplish a CURE of the disease."

T. W. Hunter, M. D. deposes as follows, "In two very interesting cases of scrotal Hernia (which is the worst and most difficult kind) to which this deponent was called about five years ago, one in this city, and the other in Brooklyn, it was worn with *perfect comfort* and effected a complete CURE of both in less than 18 months. This Instrument is approved of by the most eminent Surgeons in the United States and Europe, particularly by the celebrated Sir Astley Cooper of London.

Dr. Perkins late Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth College, deposes and says of this invention,—"It has a plane pad fixed on a concave plate, so that instead of the strong pressure being made by the centre of the pad, (as is the case in all Trusses) that of Dr. Hull's makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre, it thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually, in many cases to effect a radical and permanent cure."

Joseph Evans, late of Philadelphia, hatter Merchant, deposes,—"I had having been ruptured about seven years I applied to Dr. Hull in person, who furnished me with one of his patent large Trusses, and after wearing it about six months *I found myself entirely cured*, so much so that I can walk about with *safety without wearing the Truss*; and in my opinion it is one of the greatest improvements, and blessings to mankind that is known."

Dr. A. G. Hull, informs the public and unfortunate sufferers that he can now be seen at his office in N. Eighth-st. No. 98, where he will, during his stay in the city, devote particular attention to the application of his Truss in all cases; and from former experience in the effectual qualities of this instrument, he flatters himself that he will in cases the most difficult, be able to render considerable even those sufferers who have hitherto found all other means ineffectual, and have abandoned every hope of relief.

An assortment of these Instruments for every species of Rupture will be kept at the office; and as a skilful application is necessary, the business will, during my absence, be conducted by Dr. James, who has obtained perfect knowledge of the qualities and use of this instrument, while engaged in the circle of my practice in medicine and Surgery. A. G. HULL.
Oct. 14—tf

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,
PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be sold on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. july 15—6m

For Sale at this Office

THE HERMAN, Vol. I. Price $1 50 Boards.
N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Font of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec17—tf

Lafayette Office Lucky for ever!

FROM the unprecedented run of Luck which has followed this office, in the sale of Prizes—carrying astonishment to all—The proprietors in the anticipation of a great sum, have happily supplied themselves with an abundance of Tickets, wearing the "*round and top*" of Luck; and in the determination of selling cheap, they invite their friends to make speedy application for a *capital cheap* and *agreeable* in the splendid $6,000, in the Washington Canal, to be drawn on the 27th of this month, and the 15,000 (in the Union Canal, to be drawn the 10th of January next—All orders from the country will meet the prompt attention of

KENNEDY & Co.
41 South Third street, of the Lucky La Fayette Office, where have been sold and paid in whole tickets $20,000, $10,000, (the latter to a Farmer), $10,000, $10,000, in quarters and Eighths—1 of 7000, in quarters, 1 of 5000 (the whole ticket from a Farmer in N. J.) 2 of $4000, 3 of $3150, 1 of $3150 (to a widow lady) besides an immeasurable quantity of $1000, $350, $200, &c. &c. &c.—All sold within a few months, and the Cash planked down to the Lucky holders, the moment asked!!!
Dec. 31—tf

WANTED,

A SITUATION as a Dry Good Store, for a lad of seventeen years of age, who can be well recommended; a line addressed to X. Y. and left at this office, will receive immediate attention. Dec 30—3t*

CHARLES THUM,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
No. 4, North Sixth Street,
Two doors from Market street, west side.

MEAD'S PILLS.

FOR the length of time these pills have been in use, and the universal satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sources of the stomach, not merely by counteracting the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 142 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by C. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by B. Gribbs, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.
June 3—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED with a general assortment of Silk Goods, at the lowest prices, for cash or acceptances.
STOKES & BUZBY.
Oct. 9—3m* 96 & 98 Market-street.

P. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Mentua Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS
AND NEW YEARS' PRESENT.

JUST Published, LE SOUVENIR, or, Picturesque Pocket Diary for 1827, containing an Almanack, ruled pages for Memoranda and Cash Account; lists of both Houses of Legislature; interspersed with foreign matter; corrected lists of Foreign Ambassadors, Consuls, &c. List of the Sovereigns of Europe, and heads of the New American States; also, a variety of original and selected Literary matter, embellished with highly finished Engravings of American Scenery. Engraved by James W. Steel, and Wm. E. Tucker, from drawings by the most eminent Artists.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Frontispiece.—Bank of the United States, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and an elegant Engraved Gilt case; Harper's Ferry, by Doughty; View of Baltimore, do.; Highlands, West Point, do; Washington's Head-Quarters, Connellsville, by W. Albright; Passaic Falls, by T. Birch; Delaware, from Gloucester Point, do; Castle Garden, New York, by Cummings; City Hall and Park, do. do.; Fairmount Water-Works, Philadelphia, by G. Lehman; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, do.; Boston, from Roxborough Heights, by D. C. Johnston; Do. Street View, Mall, &c. &c.

The above work, in a great variety of Elegant Bindings, may be had of all the principal Booksellers and Stationers in the United States.

A. R. POOLE,
66 Chesnut Street.
dec 23—tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Patent Umbrella Manufactory.

NEHEMIA SLEEPER, No. 43 N. Second street, has made such arrangements with the Patentee as to authorize him to make all kinds of the newly invented folding umbrellas, and has on hand a general assortment for travellers, and also for those in domestic life, with those for young men who wish to carry a cane and the umbrella in the pocket, who may attach the cane and the Umbrella at pleasure. The public mind has been sufficiently informed as to the utility and convenience of this newly invented and most useful article, which is made to all conditions. Persons are requested to call and examine for themselves, when they may be furnished, at low prices, with Umbrellas, with complete walking canes in morocco cases, which may be put into a portmanteau, or the smallest travelling trunk.

N. Sleeper also continues to manufacture all kinds of the common Umbrellas and Parasols, and has for sale a general assortment of both, which he now offers low for cash or acceptances.

*** Those wishing Umbrellas put to Canes in the ordinary use, can be accommodated, without the least possible alteration to the cases. Dec. 23—3t

WANTED.

TWO or three Persons of good address, to collect Subscriptions for a work which is expected will be popular: it is thought two or three thousand Subscribers may be obtained, in the course of two or three months. Enquire at this Office. Dec. 23—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

Twenty-Sixth Class, New Series.
To be Drawn on the 10th day of January, 1827.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	is $25,000
1	do	10,000	is 10,000
1	do	5,000	is 5,000
1	do	4,000	is 4,000
1	do	3,000	is 3,000
1	do	1,952	is 1,952
15	do	1,000	is 15,000
35	do	500	is 17,000
52	do	100	is 5,200
104	do	50	is 5,200
1,300	do	12	is 15,600
10,608	do	6	is 63,648

Tickets and shares in great variety to be had at the Lucky Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 137 Chesnut street, of

H. C. YATES.

Who has sold within a few months, Prizes amounting to almost ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
Orders from the Country immediately attended to.
Dec. 23—tf

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 9th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pigeons. feb 4—1y

S. BRASHEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Has removed his Office to No. 16 North Sixth street.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT John Lafauchecle, of the city of Trenton, has this day made an assignment of all his Estate, real and personal, to us the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, agreeably to the act of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey, in such case made and provided—and all the creditors, of the said John Lafauchecle are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation within six months from this date. Dated Trenton, 10th November, 1826.
THOMAS C. STERLING.
Dec. 9—3t WILLIAM P. HUNT.

JONAS B. PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Fifth street, one door below Chesnut street, East side.

THE QUAKER,

BY M. T. C. GOULD, Stenographer, No. 6 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers and others are respectfully informed, that the first numbers of the *Quaker* is ready for delivery, as above.

The prominent object here proposed is, to embody, in a convenient and cheap octavo form, the sermons of some of the most distinguished ministers in the society of Friends, as taken, from time to time, in short hand. A number will be published about the 1st and 15th of each month, composed of at least twenty-four large octavo pages, printed on good type and fine paper. Each number will contain a whole sermon, thus producing at the end of six months, a volume of twelve sermons, and more than three hundred pages, to which will be furnished a title page and index. These numbers will be distributed as soon as they are published, through agents and the mail, to any part of the United states. Terms, $3 a volume, or $2 a year, payable in advance, on the receipt of the first number. Non-subscribers will pay $1 1-2 cents a number on delivery, or $3 00 for a volume complete.

*** Every sixth copy, or the value thereof, will be given to persons who are accountable for five or more copies.
Dec. 16—tf

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.
ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 76 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin. Wool for Hatters and Spinners, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.
aug 26—6m

LEHMAN'S PATENT WORM TEA.

THIS most valuable, safe, and effectual remedy is made up either in compendium or a fair trial. Parents have repeatedly assured me, that great numbers of worms have been removed, and the lives of their children preserved by the use of it—As I am desirous of maintaining the reputation of this very useful medicine, in supporting the character previously attended to. The incredible quantities of Worms it expels, and the fatality with which it destroys children from a debilitated to a vigorous state of health, besides its high preservative and nutritive value, as a remedy calculated for family use; it has been known as a remedy calculated for family use; it has been known to remove many children from debility, when worms did not exist, and is perfectly harmless when used according to the directions.

CAMPHORATED CITRON OINTMENT.

For Burns, Sunburns, Scald Head, and Eruptions of the face.

From the numerous testimonies of respectable persons in favour of the above ointment for the immediate cure of the foregoing diseases, after trying most other ointments without effect, I have been induced to recommend it to the afflicted, as superior to any other in use.
PETER LEHMAN, Druggist.
Oct. 7—tf No. 16 Market street.

CLOTHING STORE.
ASHTON & SON, Tailors,
No. 16 MARKET-STREET, PHILADA.

OFFER for sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Plum Dicken COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Do.; Bangup and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixture Cassimere, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.
oct. 21—tf

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Henry VIII. and Mary Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.

Also—Blank Cards for Painting, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by
BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut-sts.

Drug & Medicinal Store.

GEORGE GUENT informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Drug and Medicinal Store, at the north east corner of Chesnut and Seventh street, and having provided himself with a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with every thing in his line, trusts, that by unremitting attention, to merit a share of business. All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and best quality. Physicians' prescriptions, and family receipts will be accurately and promptly attended to, and glass orders from the country.

Medicine chests, for shipping and families provided, or replenished at short notice. Dec. 2—tf

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, Insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On that Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagrations depends.

The funds obtained by premiums are deposited, first, for the payment of losses by the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association in an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 341 Arch street.
MICHAEL IVIS,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march21—1y

MORE LUCK
AT LEVY'S!!!

NO. 11 & 13, A PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, one of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, and SIX of THIRTY DOLLARS sold.

The Cash is ready at No. 97, CHESNUT STREET, next door below Third street, where can be had for a few Dollars, a splendid Fortune in the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, which will draw in a few days.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Dec. 23—3t. A. J. LEVY.

Tickets in the New Scheme.

THE new Scheme of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY is now before the public—Tickets only $8, and the following pr